

'Smuggled uranium was bomb-grade'

MUNICH (R) — German investigators believe black market uranium seized last week was weapons-grade material despite claims to the contrary by a Bonn minister, officials close to the investigation said Monday. Prosecutors are awaiting a laboratory analysis of over two kilograms of uranium seized near Munich Friday, the second time in a week German police turned up radioactive materials apparently stolen from stocks in the former Soviet bloc. "We are still convinced that there is uranium 235 involved, and as far as I am informed it is weapons-grade," said one official who declined to be named. Environment Minister Klaus Töpfer said at the weekend the Munich uranium was too weak to be used in a nuclear warhead. Scientists have said at least 20 kilograms was needed for a bomb. Munich chief prosecutor Heinz Stöcker told reporters he hoped to have a final analysis of the uranium by late this week. Uranium 235, one isotope or kind of uranium, must be concentrated to be used as an explosive or as fuel for a nuclear reactor. Fuel for a nuclear power plant has a lower concentration than weapons-grade material. "The Hiroshima bomb used 100 per cent enriched uranium 235," said Peter Sperling, a spokesman for the Karlsruhe Nuclear Research Centre.

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Yemen invites new oil bids

NICOSIA (R) — Yemen has invited oil companies to make new bids to explore and develop part of the Shabwa basin after cancelling its agreement with the Texas-led consortium which held the concession, a weekly newsletter said Monday. The Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) said the Yemeni Oil Ministry decided to cancel the agreement in March because the consortium had failed to begin the stipulated seismic survey of the 3,224 square kilometre Irtan Block Four on time. The consortium was a joint venture between Texas-based Strake Petroleum, Jamjoom Trading of Saudi Arabia and Norway's Blyndat. MEES said it was short of finance because an important financial backer had withdrawn. U.S., Australian, French, Kuwaiti and Russian firms are among those understood to have submitted new bids to work in the block, which is in central Yemen. Prime Minister Haidar Abu Bakr Al Attas said in June that Yemen aimed to quadruple oil production by 1996 from 160,000 barrels per day (bpd) to 750,000. MEES also reported that an agreement has been reached for the private Kuwaiti firm Independent Petroleum Group to market the first two cargoes of 300,000 barrels each of Shabwa Blend crude for the Saudi company Nimir Petroleum Co. (NPC).

Killed in Gaza

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Two Palestinians suspected of collaborating with Israeli authorities were shot dead in the occupied Gaza Strip, Palestinian sources said Monday. Frida Abu da, 40, and Sader Al Shamali, were killed late Sunday in a car, where they lived, the source said. In Jabalya in the occupied Gaza Strip, soldiers used fire to quell a demonstration Monday, critically wounding a 7-year old, Palestinians said. An army said it was checking the story. Residents of Khanis were under a 24-hour curfew for the sixth straight day. The curfew was imposed following a surge of unrest in the occupied territories triggered by a hunger-strike of Palestinian prisoners.

akim pardons aghdad collaborators'

COSIA (R) — Iraq's main opposition leader has said he would grant a conditional amnesty to "collaborators" if the ghidat government was toppled. The "amnesty" announced by Mohammed Baqir Al Hakim, head of the Supreme Council for Islamic Revolution in Iraq, said he was sought by Sunni groups cancel an earlier demand by al-Hakim that those who risked for the Baghdad government be prosecuted. Opposition forces said Sheikh Hakim's demand had deterred many Sunnis and others who now risk for the Iraqi state or have not in the past. A statement issued after a meeting of the Iran-based council's general assembly said the "amnesty" would not cover "those criminals who have become part and parcel of the regime," who should be on a fair trial.

an says Tehran bombers arrested

COSIA (R) — Iran said Monday it had arrested bombers responsible for a spate of explosions in Tehran. "The elements responsible for the recent Tehran explosions have been arrested," they have confessed to the "mes," Iranian television stated the head of judiciary atollah Mohammad Yazdi said. The television gave no details. Several bomb explosions rocked Tehran this month, including one near the site of the late revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini on Oct. 11. The Iranian Mujahadeen-e-Khalq group, which claimed the Khomeini tomb bombing, said its supporters blew up the Revolutionary Guards headquarters in Tehran Thursday.

beral Iran party nied legal status

COSIA (R) — Iranian authorities have refused to register the party of former Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan, one of aides said on Monday. Ebrahim Yazdi said the committee in charge of issuing permits for political parties had told the freedom movement that its application for legal status was rejected two months ago. "We wrote a reply to the committee had acted side its legal powers... the movement's activities can be deemed illegal only after a ruling by a jury in a court of law," Mr. Yazdi told Reuters by telephone in Tehran. Tehran's Kayhan newspaper, refuting overseas reports that the government was going to woo some opposition forces, on Sunday quoted an Ministry of Intelligence official as saying the Freedom Movement no longer allowed to operate after its application had been turned down.

idan peace team ads for Nigeria

ARTOUM (R) — A government delegation left Khartoum today for talks with Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida on intervening Sudan peace talks, officials said. The delegation, led by Mohammed Al Amin Khalifa, an's chief peace negotiator, the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), will send a message from military commander Omar Hassan Al Bashir to Babangida. Mr. Khalifa also is Sudan's appointed parliament.

Bilateral talks resume tomorrow; prospects dim

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — A seventh round of Arab-Israeli peace talks begins Wednesday but prospects for progress are clouded by uncertainties created by the U.S. presidential election and a new upsurge of violence in the Israeli-occupied territories. Almost a year since they first came together around a bargaining table at the historic Madrid Middle East peace conference, Israel, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and the Palestinians are still searching for real breakthroughs. Diplomats and officials believe they are unlikely to find one in this round of talks, which is scheduled to last until Nov. 19 with a 10-day recess around the U.S. presidential election of Nov. 3. There is a growing sense of unease surrounding the discussions, a sense that time may be running out for the parties to grasp the historic opportunity to make peace.

Both Israeli and Palestinian officials have expressed this in recent days. Palestinian spokeswoman Hanan Ashrawi said there had to be a breakthrough by December or the negotiations risked running out of steam.

"If by December we have not achieved something concrete, then I think it will be very difficult to describe the process as an ongoing, self-moving, self-developing process," she said at a news conference. Palestinian grassroots support for negotiations, which have so far failed to bring concrete improvements to the lives of almost two million residents of the occu-

pled West Bank and Gaza Strip, appears to be eroding.

A hunger-strike by Palestinian prisoners in Israeli jails has sparked a new upsurge in violence in the occupied territories that has claimed both Arab and Jewish casualties.

Though it is not clear whether this upsurge marks a full-scale resurgence of the intifada, it may also inhibit the ability of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin to exhibit flexibility in the negotiations.

Mr. Rabin's political room for manoeuvre in talks with Syria over a possible withdrawal from the occupied Golan Heights also appears to be narrowing with Israeli public opinion failing to endorse the idea of full withdrawal.

Mr. Rabin came to office last June committed to pushing forward with the negotiations as fast as possible. Some diplomats said he needed to demonstrate some progress in this latest round to retain credibility.

Arabs welcomed Mr. Rabin's election as a new dawn. But their hopes quickly dimmed during the sixth round of talks in September when they realised Mr. Rabin was still taking a tough line on the future of the occupied territories.

Adding to Arab gloom, the team of U.S. officials that masterminded the Madrid conference and has guided the talks ever since looks as if it is on the way out.

Democratic presidential candidate Bill Clinton is untested in foreign policy. Arab fear that

if elected he will be more pro-Israel than President George Bush.

Jordan's chief negotiator Abdul Salam Majali said both Mr. Bush and Mr. Clinton had pledged to press forward with the peace process. But the likelihood seems to be that a new, more inward looking U.S. administration will emerge increasingly focused on domestic issues rather than international challenges.

Syrian newspapers said Monday that the seventh round of peace talks will be a waste of time unless Israel's position changes. "The Israeli stand lacks any clear peace strategy, and the Israeli allegation of a substantive change in its stands is no more than a trick and an integral part of a policy based on throwing dust in the eyes," the daily Tishreen said.

In an editorial titled "United Arab stand towards peace process," the Syria Times stressed that Syria wants to solidify the Arab side to prevent a sellout of "any grain of Arab rights and land."

Syria has always called for a comprehensive solution on all fronts in the Arab-Israeli conflict and seeks complete Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank, Gaza Strip, East Jerusalem and the Golan Heights.

The Rabin government has held open the possibility of separate agreements, such as interim Palestinian autonomy in the West

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Abdul Meguid says it is too early to call Arab summit

DUBAI (Agencies) — The secretary-general of the 21-nation Arab League is against convening an Arab summit now despite recent tensions in the Gulf, newspapers in the region reported Monday.

They quoted Esmat Abdul Meguid as saying Sunday night that a summit might be held in the future "on condition it is prepared for in advance and with no haste so as to guarantee positive results."

Dr. Abdul Meguid was speaking to Arab ambassadors in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) where he is holding talks on inter-Arab disputes and the UAE's feud with Iran over three Gulf islands.

Morocco's King Hassan will Tuesday start his first tour of the Middle East for 30 years in a drive to heal regional rifts after the Gulf war.

A Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) source said the king would probably propose the

convening of an Arab summit.

Dr. Abdul Meguid told heads of diplomatic missions here that "we should prepare well for such a summit if we want it to lead to positive resolutions."

"The current time is not suitable for holding an Arab summit," said Dr. Abdul Meguid, a former Egyptian foreign minister. He called for Arab solidarity and praised a six-month-old call for healing of Arab rifts made by UAE President Sheikh Zayed Ben Sultan Al Nahayan.

The call, made through the press while on a visit to India, did not specify whether such a reconciliation would include Iraq. Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on Aug. 2, 1990 badly split the Arab League.

The six member nations of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) agreed at their December 1991 summit that reconciliation with Iraq's "sympathisers" could come only if they apologised for their "support" of Baghdad.

That demand has not been met and is unlikely to be.

Sheikh Zayed, during his visit to India in April, called for redressing the "bitter Arab reality that led to weakness and humiliation felt by every Arab citizen."

But in a reference to the states that supported Iraq, he also said: "If a man commits a mistake, he has to confess it and return to reason, otherwise how would he learn from his mistakes."

Diplomats in the region say there were some 40 points of dispute on frontiers within the GCC.

The GCC countries also have potential conflicts with other neighbours such as Iraq, Yemen and Iran.

The diplomats say the conflicts, which have been kept at bay for years, were not likely to escalate into violence.

Gulf papers said Dr. Abdul Meguid and UAE Foreign Minister Rashid Abdullah Al Nuaimi (Continued on page 5)

Egyptian army builds camps for quake victims

HELWAN, Egypt (Agencies) — Egyptian soldiers worked through the night to have three new camps ready by Monday morning to shelter thousands of people made homeless by the earthquake which hit Cairo a week ago.

Lines of orange tents stood ready in a desert camp in Helwan, 30 kilometres south of Cairo. Officials said the soldiers had distributed beds and blankets and installed electricity in the tents.

The government, faced with growing discontent among the homeless which boiled over into a brief riot Saturday night, set up this camp and two others north-east of Cairo as temporary shelter until families can be rehoused permanently.

Contractors are working to install water, electricity and sanitation in apartments in new satellite towns around Cairo where the homeless, many of them from the poorest slum districts in the city of 12 million, will be moved.

Officials also need time to check whether people's homes are badly enough damaged to entitle them to new apartments.

President Hosni Mubarak promised Sunday all the homeless could be rehoused but said it would take four to six weeks to finish the 4,000 new apartments needed.

He said about 3,000 families had been rehoused in Cairo since the earthquake.

The disaster killed at least 541 people and injured 6,512.

The tents at Helwan stood on sandy ground among pines, cypresses, palms and mango trees. The camp had a toilet block, a clinic and playing fields — a world away from the littered alleys and decaying tenement blocks of Cairo's slums.

Cairo Governor Omar Abdul Akher said no homeless people would be allowed to sleep on the streets once the camps were ready.

Mr. Mubarak urged the homeless to be patient and not repeat the protests of Saturday night, which would achieve nothing. The president complained that

Savimbi under pressure

LUANDA (AP) — Diplomats said Monday they were hopeful that talks scheduled between President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and former guerrilla chief Jonas Savimbi would lead to a peaceful resolution of the post-election crisis.

But the discussions were thrown into doubt when Mr. Savimbi did not arrive at Luanda airport at noon (1800 GMT) as planned.

Savimbi supporters said they feared for his safety but would not say whether he had cancelled the meeting or planned to arrive later.

Sporadic outbreaks of violence have occurred since the Sept. 29-30 elections. Mr. Savimbi and his followers have refused to accept the results, which they claim were rigged. He is under growing international pressure to accept his party's defeat.

Herman Cohen, the top African affairs official at the U.S.

(Continued on page 5)

Premier urges Development and Employment Fund to expand targets

DEF director-general outlines projects and plans

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker Monday urged the Development and Employment Fund (DEF) board to extend the fund's services to all needy and unemployed in Jordan and to help set up income-generating projects to help attain that goal.

Addressing the board's meeting, the first since the fund's establishment, the prime minister underlined the need for the board members to reach all the needy and low-income groups in a bid to fight unemployment and deal with pockets of poverty in Jordan.

The fund was set up in the wake of the Gulf crisis, which scrambled Jordan's economy and brought back up to 300,000 Jordanian expatriates home from the Gulf states — the bulk from Kuwait — and added to the unemployment problem of the Kingdom.

The fund was later ex-

panded with a larger mandate and structure.

Sharif Zeid told Monday's meeting that it was necessary to create a mechanism for the DEF's operations and a plan for following up the implementation of projects to ensure their success and also ensure that the beneficiaries of the fund's loans honour their financial commitments.

The prime minister and the board members listened to DEF Director-General Abdul Ilah Abu Ayyash outlining the fund's operations and projects.

As of the middle of last month, the DEF's assets stood at JD 7 million; of this JD 2.8 million were withdrawn as loans for projects, Abu Ayyash said. He expected the DEF to lend up to JD 3 million by the end of 1992 and to approve extra loans of JD 1.1 million.

Dr. Abu Ayyash said that the DEF had received 900 requests for individual pro-



Prime Minister Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker Monday chairs a board meeting of the Development and Employment Fund (Petra photo)

jects for which JD 5.5 million will be needed. The DEF has approved loans for 650 individual projects that would create 1,500 jobs since the beginning of the year, he said. He said these projects were in industry, agriculture services, handicrafts, and tourism sectors.

The DEF so far approved 15 major projects, creating 290 new jobs, Dr. Abu Ayyash said. By the end of the year, he said, nearly 300 jobs will have been created as a result of the

(Continued on page 5)

Arafat said offering to meet with Rabin

TUNIS (Agencies) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat has told two Israeli Arab parliamentarians he is prepared to meet Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin to promote Middle East peace.

"Mr. Arafat expressed his readiness to meet Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and he sent through us an oral message to him," Abdul Wahab Darawshe told Reuters Monday.

Mr. Darawshe and Taleb Al Same, who represent the Arab Democratic Party in the Knesset, met Mr. Arafat in Tunis Sunday night.

Israeli law bans contact with the PLO, but Mr. Rabin's government has taken no action against Palestinian peace negotiators who visit Tunis to consult PLO leaders.

"Mr. Arafat is calling the Israelis to meet him and see that the Palestinians are very sincere about their readiness to achieve a just peace in the area. He called



Yasser Arafat

on Mr. Rabin to be sincere with himself and with his people and to recognise the PLO," Mr. Darawshe said.

"We will pass on this message in the coming days after our



Yitzhak Rabin

return to our country at the end of the week, and we support this peace call and hope that it will receive a suitable answer in the Israeli government," he said.

Mr. Darawshe said it was the

first time members of his party had visited the PLO leadership.

"We wanted by this visit to break that terrorism law which is called a law against terror which prevents meetings between Israelis and Palestinians," Mr. Darawshe said.

"We wanted to encourage more and more Israeli personalities, members of the Knesset and others to hold dialogue together in an attempt to build trust which will give a real push for the peace process."

A member of the other Israeli-Arab party with seats in the Knesset, Hashem Mahameed of the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality, met Mr. Arafat in late July.

Mr. Rabin's government said at one point it was considering amending the law against contacts with the PLO but later backed away from the proposal.

(Continued on page 5)

British cabinet forced into U-turn over coal mines

LONDON (R) — Britain's Conservative government bowed to immense public and political pressure Monday and reversed its decision to shut more than half the country's coal mines in the next five months.

In its second embarrassing U-turn over economic policy in a just over a month, the government said it would go ahead in the near future with only 10 of the 31 pit closures originally planned.

But it made clear it was granting only a temporary stay of execution for the other targeted mines, saying the economic argument for their closure was inescapable.

Trade and Industry Secretary Michael Heseltine announced the new plans in a raucous parliamentary session as Prime Minister John Major fought to contain the biggest crisis since he took over two years ago.

The government admitted it failed to anticipate the concern roused by the closures, and the loss of 30,000 miners' jobs, when it announced them last week.

Mr. Heseltine said unavoidable pits would close as planned and there would be a moratorium on any further shutdowns and compulsory redundancies until the new year, pending a review.

He said that even the 10 pits still condemned to close with the loss of 7,350 jobs would be allowed to remain open during a 90-day statutory consultation period. This reversed the suspension of that procedure when the announcement of mass closures was made last week.

Mr. Heseltine said if it were later deemed necessary to shut other mines, there would be "a phased programme" of closures.

In a further attempt to cushion the public backlash, he announced improved training and regional development assistance to affected areas. The government earlier announced a £1 billion (£1.62 billion) redundancies package to cope with the 30,000 job losses.

Mr. Major, branded a "wimp" by rampant opposition members of parliament, is fighting to restore his authority after the collapse of his economic policy a month ago when he was forced to suspend sterling from the European exchange rate mechanism.

Mr. Heseltine, greeted with shouts of "Resign" from the opposition Labour Party when he entered the chamber, said there would be a demand for only 40 million tonnes of coal a year for electricity generation beyond next April, down from 65 million tonnes now.

"The economic case for a substantial reduction in capacity therefore remains compelling," he said. "I understand the anguish that will be caused for the coalfields concerned but there is no economic alternative."

It was not clear whether the new approach would be enough to save the government from a humiliating defeat in a parliamentary debate on the mine closures Wednesday.

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Turncoat militia begins withdrawal from Kabul

KABUL (AP) — A controversial commando-style militia began leaving the battle-weary capital Monday, hoping to pacify hard-line Islamic rebel leaders threatening to wage a new war.

Shouting "Long live Islam" and "We want peace," the 150 militiamen and former soldiers who once supported the former communist regime boarded two Soviet-made Antonov-32 aircraft for the northern city of Mazar-e-Sharif.

But the withdrawal appeared to be little more than a symbolic gesture to placate renegade hard-line leader Gulbuddin Hekmatyar. Diplomatic sources say thousands of militia are still in Kabul, and the Defence Ministry has not decided when the next group will leave the city.

Mr. Hekmatyar has demanded that the predominantly Uzbek militia headed by General Abdul Rashid Dostum leave Kabul along with senior officers in the former communist army, even though they helped bring down President Najibullah's regime in late April and end 14 years to civil war.

Claiming their communist past has denied them a place in Afghanistan's new Islamic order, Mr. Hekmatyar warned last week that his heavily armed Hezb-e-Islami faction would break its month-long ceasefire with the government unless the militia left Kabul.

Monday's pullout came at the end of a tense day marked by sporadic clashes between Hezb-e-Islami forces and pro-government

troops in the southeastern suburbs. The two rival forces fought for more than four hours with small arms, rockets and mortars.

Defence ministry sources said one government soldier was killed.

A Defence Ministry spokesman dismissed suggestions that the fighting involved only local troops and claimed the order to attack could only have come from Mr. Hekmatyar.

Hezb-e-Islami forces have been trying for days to dislodge government troops from a vital textile factory in the area, the spokesman said.

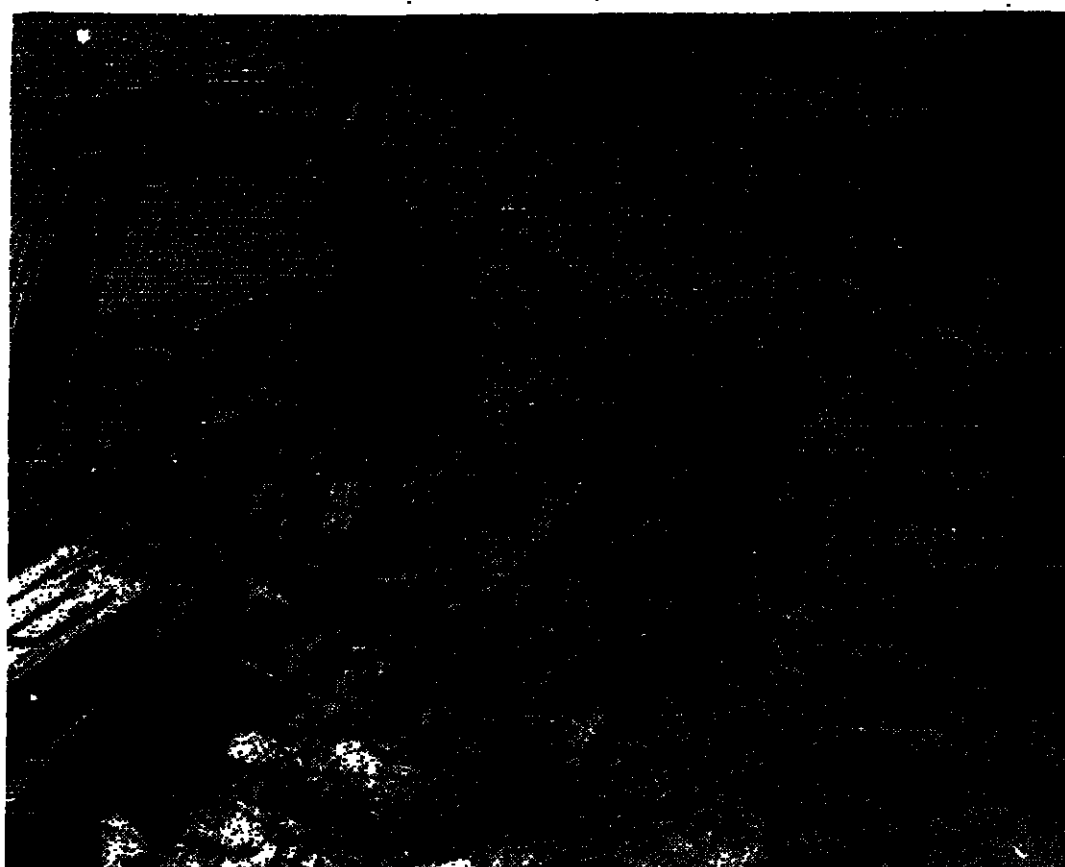
Gen. Dostum's militia has been largely credited with keeping Mr. Hekmatyar's forces from seizing control of the capital, and many Afghans fear the city will be vulnerable once the militia are gone.

Defence ministry sources were uncertain whether more troops would leave Tuesday.

"It depends on the Ministry of Defence," said Major General Humayun Khairi, a senior militia commander at Kabul's military-civilian airport.

"We are just part of the Afghan armed forces and we are ready to carry out our duties in any part of the country," he said.

No-one knows for sure how many militia and former regime troops remain in Kabul. The government has never disclosed the figure, but diplomatic sources believe there are at least 10,000, possibly as many as 13,000 deployed around the capital.



A scene from the ruins of collapsed buildings in Cairo

Cairo appeals for international help with quake-hit ancient monuments

CAIRO (R) — Egypt is appealing for world help to save 130 medieval mosques and churches in Cairo damaged by the worst earthquake in the country's modern history.

The head of the Egyptian Antiquities Organisation (EAO), Mohammed Bakr, told a news conference Sunday there was also an urgent need for specialists to help inspect hundreds of ancient pharaonic monuments.

Obvious damage had been slight but experts needed to make a scientific inspection of every site.

Mr. Bakr said a block had fallen off the Great Pyramid of Cheops at Giza and been replaced, stones on the summit of the second pyramid appeared to have moved and slight cracks had appeared in one of the smaller temples at Luxor.

The Sphinx, the vast, mysterious statue with a lion's body and a human head at Giza, seemed completely undamaged.

"All must be examined carefully with special instruments to know what might have happened below the surface," he said.

The earthquake on Oct. 12 killed at least 541 people, injured more than 6,500 and made thousands homeless.

It tilted and cracked ornately-decorated minarets and split walls and domes in scores of medieval monuments already being eaten by pollution, eroded by underground water and damaged by people using them as homes and workshops.

Cairo, built near a site first developed by the Romans 2,000 years ago, was one of the great capitals of the Medieval Islamic World and a treasure store of hundreds of mosques and schools survives.

Mr. Bakr listed 129 Islamic and Coptic Christian monuments and a Jewish synagogue which had been damaged. He said 30 were in immediate danger of collapse.

"The point of this conference is to bring out the extent of the damage to public attention and to ask for financial and technical support," he said.

"These monuments are Egyptian but also are part of the heritage of the world. Although many experts are available in Egypt, the vast amount of money needed to repair all these monuments cannot be handled by the EAO budget," Mr. Bakr added.

He said the EAO had asked the government for an initial \$200 million for repairs but said it would take 15 to 20

years and much more money to restore the mediaeval monuments.

Mr. Bakr said all the main pharaonic and mediaeval monuments around the country were safe and open to visitors.

"None of the monuments visited by tourists is dangerous or unsafe and anyone planning a trip to Egypt should definitely come," he declared.

Mr. Bakr said Egyptian universities had provided experts, German, Dutch, French and Austrian archaeological missions had volunteered help and the American Research Centre was flying in a team of engineers with monitoring equipment to check damage that might be invisible to the naked eye.

He said the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), which helped Egypt physically move pharaonic temples threatened by the Aswan Dam in the 1960s, sent an expert the day after the quake to evaluate what was needed.

Several public-sector construction companies had been set to work to provide emergency scaffolding for the most-threatened mediaeval buildings.

Polisario calls for probe

PARIS (R) — The Polisario Front has called on the wife of French President Francois Mitterrand and the European Parliament to investigate accusations of Moroccan repression in the disputed Western Sahara.

The Polisario representative of the front, which seeks independence for Western Sahara, said the towns of Al Aïoun, Smara, and Assa were under a state of emergency. It said 300 Moroccans and Saharans had disappeared in Al Aïoun.

The front earlier accused Moroccan forces of arresting more than 300 people in Dchira in the disputed territory after a demonstration against Rabat's "colonial administration."

The statement said Danielle Mitterrand should, as head of a committee monitoring preparations on a referendum on the future of the territory, send an investigating team to the Western Sahara.

Danielle Mitterrand, a human rights activist, and the European Parliament should seek free access for the international press to the Western Sahara, it added.

"The Saharawi people, who placed their trust in the United Nations... feels bitterness at its incapacity to organise the eagerly-awaited referendum and lack of will to defend them from aggressors," it said.

U.N. special envoy for the territory Sahabzada Yaqub Khan said last week he had asked for a detailed report on earlier Polisario allegations of Moroccan violence in the Western Sahara, most of which is controlled by Rabat.

Morocco has acknowledged some clashes in the towns of Assa and Smara. It said some were demonstrations by young people demanding jobs and others were between supporters of rival political parties in the run-up to local elections held last Friday.

Under a United Nations peace plan, which started with a ceasefire in September 1991, a referendum is due to be held to allow Saharans to choose independence or integration with Morocco.

The poll has been indefinitely delayed in a dispute over who is eligible to vote. The Polisario says there are about 74,000 voters while Rabat wants to add to the electoral rolls more than 100,000 refugees who have fled to Morocco.

U.N. starts repatriating Somali refugees in Kenya

NAIROBI (R) — The United Nations has started repatriating Somali refugees who fled to Kenya to escape clan fighting at home, a U.N. official told Reuters Monday.

Panos Mountzias, a U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) information officer, said 150 Somalis agreed to return home at the weekend and a further 600 had agreed to follow soon.

"They will return to their afflicted country in the next few days where they hope to begin life afresh," Mr. Mountzias said.

Mr. Mountzias said the U.N. had begun sending food across the border into Somalia from Kenya's northern towns in an attempt to persuade Somalis to stay at home.

"In the next few days the pace will pick up until the initial supply of 20,000 tonnes of food is exhausted," he said.

Some 2 million Somalis are believed to be in immediate danger of death from starvation and the United Nations says 4.5 million need emergency assistance.

Trucks crossed 60 kilometres into the Somali village of Tula-Bawayo with 35 tonnes of food. The exercise was successful and incident-free," Mr. Mountzias added.

The United Nations, in collaboration with Catholic Relief Services and the United States-based aid agency Care, has also

Waite says book excerpts may not be too accurate

LEXINGTON (AP) — Terry Waite, the former Anglican envoy held captive for nearly five years in Lebanon, said Sunday he had doubts about the accuracy of a new book about hostages that was excerpted in a British newspaper.

Mr. Waite, noting he has not read the book or the excerpts or spoken to former Archbishop of Canterbury Robert Runcie, said those excerpts' assertion that Mr. Waite misled Archbishop Runcie was in particular, inaccurate.

The Sunday Telegraph, publishing excerpts from Con Connelley's "Hostages: The Complete Story of the Lebanon Captivity," quoted Archbishop Runcie as saying he felt Waite had misled him and had compromised his own status as a negotiator for the church.

Mr. Waite was kidnapped while trying to negotiate the release of Western hostages on Jan. 20, 1987, and was held hostage until Nov. 18, 1991.

Mr. Waite admitted Sunday at a news conference at the University of Kentucky that he had kept his wife and Archbishop Runcie, the former spiritual leader of the Church of England, in the dark about death threats, which Mr. Waite said came anonymously on his first trip to Beirut.

"You always get this sort of thing. It's not unusual," said Mr. Waite, who now has a post at Cambridge University.

In the excerpts, Archbishop Runcie said, "he did not feel inclined to let me know what he was up to."

There was also a question as to whether such a threat, which was made anonymously on the telephone, even came from the kidnappers. Mr. Waite said he knew that revealing them would have caused Mr. Runcie to pressure him not to return to Lebanon.

"On several occasions during the summer of 1986 it was suggested to him that he should give up the Lebanon mission, but I was misled about the degree to which he was in direct contact with the kidnappers," Archbishop Runcie said.

The problem came to a head in 1986 when Mr. Waite was summoned to Archbishop Runcie's office.

"It was all rather unpleasant,

MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

U.S. accepts 3,000 Iraqi refugees

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States has begun to take thousands of Iraqis who have been stuck in Saudi refugee camps since the end of the Gulf war, the Washington Post said Monday. By resettling the Iraqis rather than waiting for an opportunity for them to go home, Washington has tacitly acknowledged President Saddam Hussein's firm grip on power. Nearly 1,000 Iraqis arrived in the United States last month, the Post said, quoting unidentified U.S. officials, and 2,000 more were expected in the next fiscal year under a planned \$21 million resettlement programme. Other countries are being asked to take in some of the estimated 30,000 Iraqis languishing in two isolated desert camps near the Saudi-Iraqi border, the report said. The refugees include about 12,000 captured Iraqi soldiers who declined to be repatriated after the war and about 17,000 civilians who fled after a failed rebellion in southern Iraq in March 1991. Saudi Arabia has refused to grant the refugees asylum, officials told the newspaper. The Iraqis are mostly Shiites, whose relations with Saudi Arabia's dominant Sunni Muslims have often been strained. State Department officials were not immediately available for comment on the report.

Qadhafi: Libya goes where Plato only dreamt

NICOSIA (R) — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi said his country had achieved what philosophers like Plato only dreamt of when they wrote about ideal systems of government. Colonel Qadhafi was speaking to academics, artists and intellectuals in Tripoli about a new administrative structure which divides Libya into 1,500 "communes," the official news agency JANA reported Sunday. "This is a historic turning-point for the world. We have succeeded in transforming into a tangible reality (ideas) which the philosophers prescribed and imagined and failed to bring about," he added. "But in fact it has a deep philosophical significance when you compare it with the familiar schools of philosophy such as Marxism, anarchism and the older schools which imagined their ideal city, as in Plato's republic." Previous attempts at the ideal state failed because people had not worked out the relationship between the individual and the state and between the state and society or decided whether the state should really exist. The Libyan leader says his own political philosophy of popular democracy, invented in the 1970s and known as the Third Universal Theory, is an original and revolutionary alternative to capitalism, communism and representative democracy. The Libyan media have not yet explained the significance of the "commune" system.

Omani parliament, cabinet hold meeting

DUBAI (R) — Oman's five-member bureau of the consultative council held Sunday its first meeting with the cabinet this year to coordinate the work and activities of the government, the Omani News Agency (ONA) said. The 59-member National Assembly Oman's first tentative experiment with democracy, was formed last November. Its members were nominated by the public and chosen after consultation with community elders. ONA said the ministers briefed the council's bureau, led by Speaker Sheikh Abdullah Bin Ali Al Qabli, on the government's economic and social plans. The assembly, which replaced the wholly appointed State Consultative Council set up in 1981, has scheduled during this year mass meetings to discuss the work of their ministries.

Cyprus guards seize hashish on Turkish boat

NICOSIA (R) — Cyprus coast guards intercepted a Turkish boat off the port of Paphos and seized about a tonne of hashish hidden in inner tubes, police said Monday. Six crew members — five mainland Turks and one Egyptian — were taken into custody. The boat, Chankiri 1, was intercepted Sunday after leaving Beirut. Police said it was heading for Libya. Smugglers in the Mediterranean often deliver hashish by packing it in inner tubes which the wash up on shore.

Hebrew University president dies

TEL AVIV (AP) — Yoram Ben-Porat, the president of Hebrew University and a leading Israeli economist, died in a frontal car collision near Eilat on Sunday, Israeli Television reported. He was 55. Mr. Ben-Porat, president of Hebrew University since 1980, served as its rector before that. He was one of Israel's best-known economists, a noted overseas for his research into surveys and random samples. He received his doctorate at Harvard University. Also killed in the crash was his wife, Ya Cohen Ben-Porat, 42, a lecturer in the university's philosophy department, and their five-year-old son Yael. Cohen Ben-Porat was about to complete a law degree, the TV said. The three were killed when a semitrailer collided with their car as it attempted to pass a group of other cars, the report said. The Ben-Porats were returning from a short holiday break in Egypt's Sinai desert, the TV said. They are survived by two other sons and a daughter, it said.

Palestinian spokesman survives attack

BEIRUT (AP) — The spokesman for Islamic Jihad in Palestine survived an assassination attempt, but his aide was abducted by unidentified gunmen, the militant group said. In a statement published Monday by the leftist Al Safir newspaper, the group said that Mohammed Abu Samra and his family in front of his house in Beirut's Musmash area. The statement said "hundreds of elements" in the area clashed with the attackers, who succeeded in abducting Mr. Samra's aide. The unidentified aide and three women were wounded in the firefight, according to the statement. It did not identify the women. Mr. Abu Samra is one of dozens of Palestinians expelled by Israel on charges of involvement. Islamic Jihad in Palestine has claimed responsibility for several anti-Israel attacks in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Algiers ambush shows extremists not yet beaten

By John Baggeley
Reuters

ALGIERS — Another killing. But this time the gunfire that shattered the calm in an Algiers suburb had a different ring for Algerians inured to attacks on policemen.

This time the gunmen, by killing a police chief, his wife and two policemen, sent a message of defiance to a country which had started to think the security forces might be winning the war against the Muslim fundamentalist underground.

Opening fire in broad daylight near the Church of Notre Dame d'Afrique on Saturday, the four gunmen showed that a wave of arrests has not yet neutralised the fundamentalist opposition to Algeria's military-backed rulers.

The Algerian media had been trumpeting successes in dismantling what the authorities call "terrorist" groups. They have arrested more than 100 men since late September, when 13 mem-

bers of the security forces were killed in eight days. On television a procession of sullen extremists has confessed over the past weeks to murder, sabotage and bombings.

Most of the 100 extremists arrested said they had links with the Islamic Salvation Front (FIS), the political party which would have won parliamentary elections in January if the authorities had not cancelled the second round of voting.

Some said they helped kill some of the 140 or so members of the security forces slain since late February, others that they helped plant the bomb which killed nine people and wounded 124 at Algiers airport in August.

The media covered in detail a massive sweep across the mountains near Al Bayadh on the edge of the Sahara last week. Two murder suspects were shot dead and four wounded. The body of the 17-year-old wife of one of the dead men was also found.

The evening newspaper Le Soir d'Algerie said: "Security forces definitively seem to have taken the initiative in moving to a general offensive against terrorism. The proof — the dismantling of armed groups almost everywhere."

Then came the ambush on Saturday, the most deadly for three weeks and the first in which gunmen have shot dead a woman.

Diplomats said expectations of success may have been over-optimistic in the first place. "Geographically and logistically it will be difficult in Algeria completely to crush terrorism. And there are bound to be retaliatory strikes as we have seen in the past," one European diplomat said.

They said that in a country where three decades of state control encouraged secrecy, it was difficult to say who was really winning the war.

They say they suspect selective reporting by newspapers which face the constant threat of closure. The latest of several publications

closed down was the weekly newspaper En Nouor, banned at the weekend for publishing "analyses and commentaries designed to justify criminal and terrorist acts."

"There is a lot going on that is not reported," one Western diplomat said on the day of the ambush.

"We have heard of several attacks in which police have been killed which were not reported. I heard too the son of a senior military man was shot dead at a road check recently," he added.

Neither national security headquarters nor Algiers police would give details on the ambush. The official news agency APS reported it in two paragraphs.

Many diplomats said the war against the extremists was a race against time. Ordinary citizens and senior military men were demanding fast results, both on security and on the economy, but the longer it took them, the more the fundamentalist movement would feed on poverty and discontent.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel. 77111-19

PROGRAMME TWO
18:00 Les Aventures de Joe
18:30 Michael Vaillant
19:00 La Famille Randon
19:30 News in French
19:55 Documentary
20:30 News in Hebrew
20:30 News in Arabic
20:30 Golden Girls
21:10 News in English
22:20 Documentary
22:30 When the Lion Roars

PRAYER TIMES

04:20 Fajr
05:37 (Sunrise) Dhuhr
11:24 Asr
16:34 Maghreb
17:05 Isha

CHURCHES

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swedish, Tel. 810740
Assembly of God Church, Tel. 624590
Anglican Church, Tel. 624590
Jordan Valley 20 / 33

De la Salle Church Tel. 661757
Roman Catholic Church Tel. 622566
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 625411
Anglican Church Tel. 630851, Tel. 628543
Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771331
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 775261
St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751
Armenian International Church Tel. 685325
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811285
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 622624, 624522
Church of the Nazarene Tel. 675691
Church of the Redeemer — Tel. 638256

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be hot and windy will be mainly light to moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.
Min./Max. temp.
Aqaba 20 / 35
Dead Sea 12 / 24
Jordan Valley 20 / 33

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:
Dr. Mohammed Al Aza 752971
Dr. Ghazi Ismail 752405
Dr. Khaled Haddad 78259
Dr. Mohammad Al Nakawi 693925
Jawhara pharmacy 655181
Bashoun pharmacy 645199
Mater pharmacy 669739
Al Dajani pharmacy 669620
Al Alshali pharmacy 636121
Ayad pharmacy 896735
Ibab pharmacy 898020
Basma pharmacy 898020

IRBID:
Dr. Ahmad Abu Bakr 248060
Al Rashid pharmacy (278825)
ZARQA:
Dr. Youssef Abu Sand 989000

Yesterday's high temperatures:

Amman 31, Aqaba 33. Humidity readings: Amman 21 per cent, Aqaba 47 per cent.

EMERGENCIES

Food Control Centre 637111
Civil Defence Department 661111
Civil Defence immediate 630241
Rescue 199
Rome Police 192, 621111, 637777
Fire Brigade 871222
Blood Bank 77121
Highway Police 843402
Traffic Police 896390
Public Security Department 63621
Horn Complaints 635830
Price Complaints 661176
Water and Sewerage 871467
Amman Municipality 787111
Telephone Information (directory assistance) 121

RAMMEL pharmacy 993119

KARAK:
Dr. Qasim Muntanab (-)

SALT:
Dr. Amman Al Hadidi (-)
Al Hadid pharmacy (-)

HOSPITALS

AMMAN:
Hussein Medical Centre 818131/32
Khaldat Maternity, J. Amn 642816
Alkhair Maternity, J. Amn 649412
Jabal Amman Maternity 642642
Mehdi, J. Amman 636140
Palestine, Shmuel 664714
Shmuel Hospital 669131
University Hospital 840645
Al-Hussein Hospital 667229
The Islamic, Alkhair 661221/27
Al-Ame, Alkhair 664164
Italian, Al-Mahajra 771013
Al-Basim, J. Amman 751112/26
Army, Marfa 891617/15
Queen Alia Hospital 662402/20

ANAL Hospital 674135

ZARQA:
Zarqa Govt. Hospital (09)63323
Zarqa National Hospital (09)60260
Be Sun Hospital (09)60732
Al-Hussein Hospital (09)64760
BIBAN:
Princess Basmal Hospital (02)75555
Great Jubail Hospital (02)72725
Be Al-Hussein Hospital (02)64760
AQABA:
Princess Haya Hospital (03)34111

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) Information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (09)330855, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)
06:00 Athens, Kink Langer (RJ)

Other Flights (Terminal 2)

06:25 Doha (RJ)
06:35 Amman (RJ)
06:45 Beirut (RJ)
06:55 Doha (RJ)
07:05 Cairo (RJ)
07:15 Frankfurt (RJ)
07:25 Vienna (RJ)
07:35 Tunis (RJ)

Other Flights (Terminal 2)

12:20 Cairo (RJ)
12:30 Riyadh (RJ)
12:40 Beirut (RJ)
12:50 Bucharest (RJ)

DEPARTURES

Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)

07:00 Amman (RJ)
07:10 Amsterdam, New York (RJ)
07:20 Vienna (RJ)
07:30 Paris, Rome (RJ)
07:40 Geneva (RJ)
07:50 Frankfurt (RJ)
08:00 London (RJ)
08:10 Athens (RJ)
08:20 Doha (RJ)
08:30 Addis (RJ)
08:40 Larnaca (RJ)
08:50 Athens (RJ)
09:00 Kink Langer, Singapore (RJ)
09:10 Athens (RJ)

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in dir per
Apple (red) 700 / 720
Banana 300 / 400
Broom (Makhamra) 420 / 480
Cauliflower 120 / 180
Carrot 400 / 500
Cucumber 300 / 350
Cucumber (large) 140 / 180
Cucumber (small) 200 / 250
Garlic 600 / 800
Lemon 230 / 270
Mango 150 / 180
Melon 340 / 380
Onion (dry) 170 / 180
Pepper (red) 120 / 140
Pepper (green) 100 / 120
Tomato 300 / 350
Turnip 80 / 90
Figs 400 / 450
Grape 400 / 500
Black Grapes 400 / 500
Green Grapes 350 / 400
Dates 500 / 600
Olive 600 / 700
Pomegranate 300 / 350
Spinach 200 / 250

HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

Transport talks to be held in Cairo

AMMAN (Petra) — Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Transport Ali Subeimat left for Cairo Monday to take part in a meeting by the Arab Ministers of Transport due to open Tuesday in the two day meeting. Several topics related to inter-Arab cooperation in transport fields will be reviewed. Jordan is also taking part in board meetings of the Arab Maritime Company due to open in Cairo Tuesday. The Jordanian delegation will be joined at the meeting by delegates from Syria, Iraq, Egypt, Kuwait, Sudan and Libya. Discussions will cover maritime operations between European ports and Arab states.

Delegation visits speaker of Hungarian parliament

BUDAPEST (Petra) — A Parliamentary delegation from Jordan on a visit to Hungary held meetings Monday with the Speaker of the Hungarian Parliament and members of the Arab Hungarian Friendship Society. The two sides reviewed Middle Eastern issues focusing in particular on the Palestine question and the ongoing Middle East peace process. The Hungarians voiced full support for Jordan's quest to attain a just and durable peace in the region and the return of the Palestinian people's rights in their homeland. The Jordanian team, led by Khaled Tarawneh a member of the Upper House of Parliament, presented Jordan's views and explained the country's democratic process. Discussions also covered means of promoting Hungarian Jordanian economic and trade links. The Hungarians expressed a desire to promote trade, noting that Hungarian markets are now open for Jordanian goods.

Open markets to occur twice weekly

AMMAN (Petra) — Open markets which used to be held once a week in Amman will be allowed to function twice weekly from now on, according to Amman Mayor Mohammad Bashir. He said that the market in Marka will be allowed to open Sundays and Thursdays, the one in Abdali, Mondays and Wednesdays, and the market held in Yarmouk district will be held Tuesdays and Saturdays. The Mayor said that measures have been taken to give the chance for the street vendors to sell their products in a market instead of on street pavements which causes complications for city traffic.

Zarqa treats 9,000 residents during October

ZARQA (Petra) — Health centres in the Zarqa region have offered treatment to 4,000 residents so far in October, according to Health Department Director Abdul Azz Shreideh who said that centres which offer mother and child care dealt with 236 cases.

Amman YMCA to go to conference in Japan

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) in Amman will participate in a conference by the National Council for YMCA societies in Japan to open Oct. 23. Director of the YMCA summer camps Hassan Adel will present to the conference six working papers, which deal with the YMCA activities in Jordan, voluntary work in caring for orphans, and issues related to the Palestine question and the repercussions of the Gulf War.

Irbid prepares for the winter

IRBID (Petra) — The Irbid Governor chaired a meeting in Amman Monday to review civil defence preparations for the coming winter. Discussions covered ways of ensuring sufficient fuel supplies to residents of outlying areas and plans to deal with emergencies resulting from flooding and snow.

Girls School visits Jordan Times

AMMAN (J.T.) — The English Club of Um Al Hakim Secondary School for Girls visited the Jordan Times Monday as part of the school's outdoor education programme. The 24-member team headed by Basima Dmour and Tahani Khreis was briefed on the different sections of the newspaper, its production and distribution.

Russian bankers complete training in Amman

AMMAN (J.T.) — A group of employees from Russian banks have concluded a training course in Amman, supervised by the Association of Arab Banks in Jordan (AABJ). The four day course included tours of banks, and training in modern banking operations. A special ceremony was held at Tyche Hotel in Amman during which the trainees received diplomas from the AABJ Director General.

Kaddoumi leaves for Cairo

AMMAN (J.T.) — The head of the Palestinian delegation to the two-day coordination meeting by Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Egypt and Palestine on the Arab-Israeli peace process left Amman for Cairo Monday saying that the Arab parties' meeting was positive and useful.

The deliberations in the past two days were candid and aimed at arriving at a common strategy for the Arab negotiators at the peace talks, said Farouk Al Kaddoumi before his departure.

The delegations presented analysis of the past six rounds of talks focusing on a common stand to be adopted in the coming round of peace negotiations due to begin in Washington on Oct. 22, said Mr. Kaddoumi. The discussions, he said, reflected the accord among the concerned parties and their deep faith in coordination among Arab states.

Referring to the meeting with His Majesty King Hussein, Mr. Kaddoumi said that King Hussein spoke about issues of concern to the Arab World and its problems focusing on the need for promoting solidarity among the Arab countries and the need for these countries to show tolerance and embark on reconciliation.

A member of the Palestinian team Yasser Abed Rabbo left for Tunis Sunday evening after expressing deep satisfaction with the outcome of the foreign ministers' discussions which, he said, focused on coordination among the Arab parties in the course of seeking a just and durable settlement for the Middle East problem based on U.N. Security Council resolutions.

WHAT'S GOING ON

EXHIBITIONS

★ Exhibition of paintings and sculptures by artist Nadeem at the French Cultural Centre.

★ Exhibition of oil and watercolour paintings entitled "Concepts in the Structure of Space" by Dr. George Sayegh at Abdal Hameed Shouman Foundation Gallery — (Open 10 a.m. till 5 p.m.)

★ Poster exhibition of the Beatles at the British Council.

★ Exhibition of paintings by Iraqi artist Amer Fatoohi at Baladna Art Gallery.

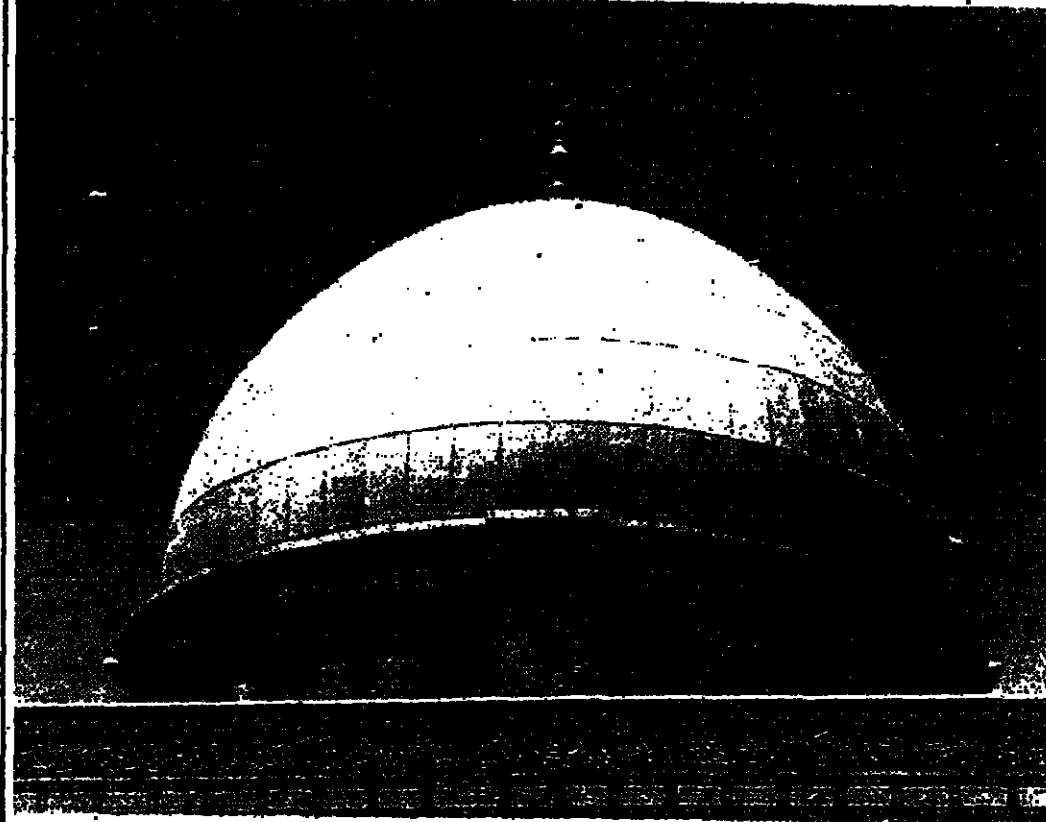
★ Exhibition by Jordanian artist Khaled Khreis at the Spanish Cultural Centre.

★ Exhibition entitled "Nightmare Care," dealing with the ecological, economic and social effects of cars, at Al Wihdat Refugee Camp Club.

★ Exhibition of paintings by Jordanian artist Ibrahim Al Shalabi at Alfa Art Gallery.

DEBATE

★ Videoshow of the debate between U.S. Presidential candidates George Bush, Bill Clinton and Ross Perot at the USIS auditorium, the American Embassy (11:30 a.m. - 1 p.m. and rerun at 4 p.m. - 5:30 p.m.)



THE DOME OF THE ROCK, ISLAM'S 3RD MOST HOLY SITE: An exhibition on the Dome of the Rock Mosque will be opened Wednesday at the Royal Cultural Centre in Amman to mark the 13th centennial since it was built by the Umayyad Caliph Abdul Malik Bin Marwan. The exhibition, which is organized by the ministry of culture, includes oil and water colour paintings as well as lithographs, some of which date back 300 years ago. It also includes old photographs of the Dome of the Rock which were taken between 1780 and 1890. The exhibition displays books which contain valuable paintings of Al Aqsa and the Dome of the Rock mosques and were the possessions of renowned travellers and Orientalists. A display at the exhibition will also include miniatures of the Dome of the Rock Mosque, designed by architecture students at the University of Jordan. The exhibition will be opened for the public from 10 a.m. till 7 p.m. on Wednesday until Friday.

PSD boss calls for a national effort to reduce road accidents

AMMAN (J.T.) — Public Security Department (PSD) Director Fadel Al Miqdad issued an appeal to all Jordanian private and public institutions to stem the growing number of road accidents and traffic problems.

"It is the duty of every citizen to join in the national effort to deal with this plague that has been costing the country enormous human and material losses," said the PSD director at a meeting with the new board of the Jordan Society for the Prevention of Road Accidents (JSPRA).

The PSD believes that every citizen should participate in stemming the number of accidents and in making the roads safer, said Major General Fadel Al Miqdad.

The PSD director, according to the JSPRA board, said that the number of road accidents in Jordan and backing from the parents at home and the ministry of education, he said, adding that educational institutions can help through recruiting well-trained teachers to instruct students on road problems.

The number of fatal car accidents in Jordan in 1990 was 344 rising to 400 in 1991, according to Mr. Mohammad Dabbas chairman of the JSPRA.



Major General Fadel Al Miqdad, PSD Director, speaking at a meeting with the new board of the Jordan Society for the Prevention of Road Accidents (JSPRA).

2nd Jordanian Theatre Festival planned for 1992

AMMAN (Petra) — The second Jordanian Theatre Festival for 1992 will be held in December, according to Usama Miqdad chairman of a higher committee for the festival. Miqdad said in a statement that the two-week event will be held at the Royal Cultural Centre.

Press freedom essential part of democracy but with limits — Sharif

By Sa'eda Kilani
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Freedom of the press goes hand in hand with democracy but such freedom has its limits, Information Minister Mahmoud Sharif said Monday.

Addressing a press conference at the Islamic Centre for Research and Studies, Mr. Sharif said: "Freedom is indispensable in a democratic country," but, "this liberty has limits."

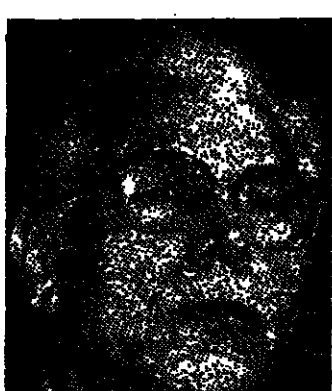
"We should not think that we are in Sweden or France," said Mr. Sharif. "Democracy in any country is practised according to its religious and moral codes."

In an opening statement at the press conference, mostly attended by local reporters, the minister cited cases in Western countries, such as France and the United States, where freedom of the press has played a major role in safeguarding the people's rights and in raising public awareness of corruption cases that could have affected the security and stability of their country. These cases were not limited to the legislative authority and included the executive, the minister said.

"Free press should have the authority to investigate and follow all cases of corruption," Mr. Sharif said. "One of the newspapers in the United States of America, for example, revealed recently cases of corruption and bribery by Congress members."

The minister stressed also that every citizen had the "right to know," and that this right must be preserved and maintained as long as "the information" does not infringe upon the sovereignty and security of the country.

"Democracy is to (sometimes) hear things you don't like to hear," he said. "With the technological revolution the world is going through at



Mahmoud Al Sharif

this time, controlling information has become nearly impossible."

One of the issues brought out during the one-hour conference was the political inclination of Jordanian daily newspapers.

Tayseer Ammari, a political activist, criticised daily newspapers for following certain inclinations and not representing all opinions.

"Newspapers fail to show the other side of the story," said Dr. Ammari. "As a patriotic citizen, I would like to see that journalism serves national interests."

Mr. Sharif rejected suggestions that journalism in Jordan has only one line of thought and pointed out that every newspaper has its own distinct style and way of handling certain issues.

"It is for the welfare of the society that all views are openly expressed without any restriction," the minister said. "One has to hear for example what the communists want to say publicly so they would not be transformed to a group that works secretly and threatens peace in society."

Arabiyat says a just judiciary is essential to democracy

AMMAN (Petra) — Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Abdul Latif Arabiyat has said that Deputies Laith Shbeilat and Yacoub Qarrash should have the right to a fair trial with defence lawyers who are able to fully represent their case.

In an interview with the Lebanese "Al Usbou' Al Arabi" magazine, Dr. Arabiyat said Jordan had chosen the path of democracy and should therefore operate a fair judicial system when needed.

Dr. Arabiyat who was answering questions on the trial of the two Lower House of Parliament members at the State Security Court said the right to litigation and activating legislations is an institutional and systematic issue.

"We trust the judicial system and confide in our institutions, and we want to activate our constitution and legislations at all levels in accordance with the equation of the legality of the right to litigation," he said.

Deputies Laith Shbeilat and Yacoub Qarrash are accused of belonging to an illegal organisation called Shabbab Al Nafeer Al Islami, whose objectives, according to the prosecution, was to replace the regime with a caliphate style leadership. They are also charged with possession of arms and explosives, and with instigating others to topple the regime and undermining Jordanian-Iraqi relations. In addition, Mr. Shbeilat faces charges of slander against His Majesty King Hussein and Members of Parliament.

Dr. Arabiyat said the House was closely following the case since the arrest of the two deputies. It discussed the issue in detail with officials and was reassured that all procedures taken against Mr. Shbeilat and Sheikh Qarrash were legal, he said.

He added that the House was also following up objections by the two defendant's attorneys who assert that they are unable to represent their clients' case in a just manner.

The House speaker expressed hope that the outcome of the trial would be satisfactory for all parties concerned, stressing that the minimum demand by the House was to ensure that the two deputies be represented by defence lawyers.

"We hope that this case will end without having any constitutional or legal violations," he said.

On Sunday, the case took a dramatic turn when the lawyers defending the two deputies withdrew from the case in protest against the court's handling of the proceedings and after Mr. Shbeilat declared an indefinite hunger strike in detention.

In the magazine interview, Dr. Arabiyat said the democratic process in Jordan has achieved a lot for the Kingdom, adding that it was the choice of the leadership, the people and the national institutions.

This democratic process, he said, enabled Jordan to participate in the Middle East peace process within a framework of political pluralism.

"The Jordanian people are marching firmly and steadily forward, and these steps of awareness, national unity and clearness of vision and experiments are advantageous characteristics which affirm that we have surpassed the (dangerous) stage, because we have passed more than one exam in our march," he said.

Butnah village switches on

SALT (J.T.) — Energy and Mineral Resources Minister Ali Abdul Ragheb Monday made an inspection tour of the village of Butnah west of Salt, the first village to receive electric power supplies from a project initiated last April. This involved a JD 23 million project for the electrification of 430 villages in the Kingdom inhabited by 20,000 people according to the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

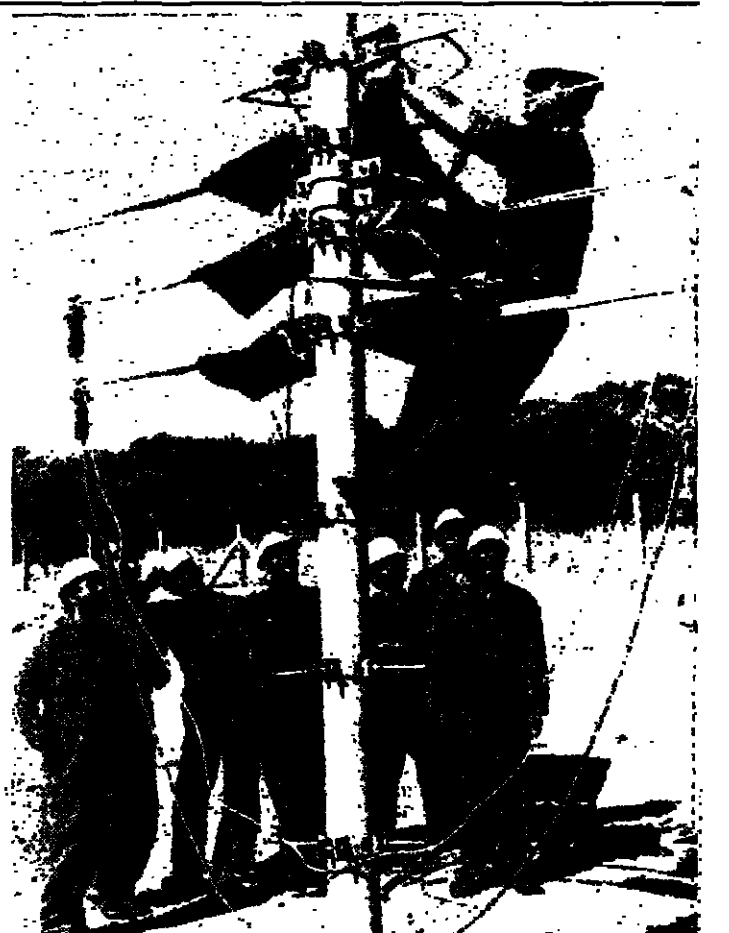
Petra said that the Butnah village project entailed laying 2.5 kilometres of cables, setting up four transformer stations and erecting 200 electric poles. The total cost of the Butnah project alone came to JD 150,000, said Petra.

Upon initiating the project, the government last April said that 10 per cent of the rural and badia regions of Jordan will be electrified by the project which will be carried out in cooperation with the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA), the Jordan Electric Power Company (JEPCO), and the Irbid District Electricity Company (IDEC).

Work on the electrification of Butna which is inhabited by 1,200 people started last August.

Upon announcing the project the government said that it had to impose a fee on every kilowatt of electricity consumed by the subscribers to raise the funds for the project.

The one-fils-a-kilowatt plan was expected by JEPCO to collect JD 3 million annually, and the surcharge will continue until



The electrification project at work

the total cost of the project is paid for.

Petra said that the project would create 300 new jobs and is bound to give further impetus to the local industry.

JEPCO officials were quoted by Petra as saying that the power supplies will reach the homes of Butnah local residents by the end of October. They said that the government had extended a loan to JEPCO of JD 2 million for the implementation of the project.

Al Wihdat engineers honoured

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan Engineers Association (JEA) Monday held a special ceremony to honour engineers who worked on an urban development project which won the Aga Khan Architecture Award for 1992 and another award from the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS).

Public Works and Housing Minister Saad Hayel Al Surour who attended the ceremony delivered an address in which he commended the engineers.

Another address was delivered by Housing and Urban Development Department (HUDD) director Youssef Hiyasat who thanked the JEA for their initiative. He said the project worked on developing the area and improving the services offered to its inhabitants.

JEA President Husni Abul Ghaida said in another address

that Jordan's winning the Aga Khan Award was a victory for the Ministry of Public Works and Housing and the HUDD.

Mr. Abul Ghaida presented shields and awards to the 25 engineers who carried out the project.

Jordan received the Aga Khan Architecture Award in March this year for the housing project, at Al Wihdat area in Amman. The project benefited Palesti-

nian refugee families who used to live in huts with no proper sanitation or other facilities.

HUDD started developing the district in 1980, providing residents with modern housing units provided with health services, schools and other amenities.

The government paid 25 per cent of the cost of the project while the World Bank provided 31 per cent and the Housing Bank 44 per cent.

Leading Advertising Agency Offers Career Opportunity

A leading advertising agency is seeking professional candidates for the following positions:

Art Director

Candidate will be in charge of the art department and will be able to conceptualize and implement creative campaigns for above and below the line media.

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A road sign

WHAT IS HAPPENING in Egypt now, in the wake of earthquake that hit Cairo last week, is bound to happen anywhere in Third World countries where people were made more dependent on state subsidies for food, employment, transport and housing. It is now an established fact that in their quest to control its populations, Third World states created pathetic socialist systems by which as many people as possible "share the cake" of leftover aid these countries receive from the North, while a few "fat cats" indulge in vulgar consumerism and spread corruption. There could have been "radical elements" inciting violence and riot in Cairo, but people who find themselves in the streets overnight, with little hope of regaining anything, are hardly in need of any "agitators." Those people have since the 1950s known only one provider and that is the state. They have become so used and accustomed to this by the states' own determination to reduce its citizens into mere receivers not only of underpaid jobs, contaminated food, unhealthy health service, misinformation, but also of government decrees, orders and blunders.

And what were the results of such policies in Third World countries? In the case of Egypt, for example, that left the country \$20 billion in the red, even after the West and the rich Arab countries had written off a similar amount. It also resulted in social turmoil, ethnic fighting, poverty and many more.

It must be true, as President Hosni Mubarak has protested, that Egypt is giving higher compensation to victims of the earthquake than did the U.S. provide for the victims of hurricane Andrew that hit Florida this summer. But that is exactly the point. In the U.S. and elsewhere in the industrialised North the individual, not the state, is responsible for his or her own destiny. He or she is responsible of providing for themselves, of insuring their property and of saving for hard times. And although free economy and other liberties have their shortcomings, so far they have proven to be more viable for the creation and sustenance of advanced societies.

What the Third World, the Muslim World and the Arab World should learn from Egypt's plight is that archaic and corrupt methods and sloganeering will not work any more. They will not help remedy these countries' ills whether political, economic or social; rather they will exacerbate them.

While we sympathise with Egypt and its people, we hope that the opportunity provided by this unfortunate disaster will be fully utilised in search of alternatives for present policies.

ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

AL DUSTOUR daily said Monday that the statement issued by the Arab foreign ministers, following their meeting in Amman, constituted a solid step, helping the concerned Arab parties in their quest for achieving a comprehensive settlement for the Middle East question. The paper said that the statement reaffirmed to the world and Israel in particular, that the Arab parties involved in the peace process had adopted a unified stand vis-à-vis the questions on the agenda, that they seek a comprehensive settlement on all fronts and that Israel can by no means breach the Arab ranks and secure separate deals with any of the Arab countries. The foreign ministers' statement, which summed up the deliberations among the concerned parties, has put an end to all apprehensions about the possibility of separate deals, along separate tracks with the Arab countries, the paper noted. Furthermore, the ministers' statement stressed that it is because Israel lacks a peace strategy and is not interested in a lasting settlement that the peace process is still bogged down, the paper added. It is gratifying to everyone to see the Arab ministers reaffirming their countries' commitments towards a lasting settlement and adherence to the basic principles and the items on the agenda as first charted by the Arab countries involved in the peace process, the paper said. The statement, the paper recalled, stressed the need for the implementation of U.N. Security Council resolutions on all fronts so that peace can be achieved. The Amman meeting, the paper said, can only add its backing and reaffirmation to the Arab parties' collective stand without which the Arabs can by no means attain their national aspirations.

A COLUMNIST in Al Dustour daily called on the Arab countries to dispose of their illusions about Washington's empty promises concerning a settlement of the Middle East crisis. The Arabs are called on to rid themselves of these empty promises before the presidential elections of Nov. 3 and open the way for an Arab reconciliation which would unify Arab ranks and enable the Arabs to confront the common challenges, said Mohammad Kawash. After the coming presidential elections the Arabs would not see American troops coming to the help of one Arab tribe against another and after these elections major world events would emerge, creating new realities, the writer said. The writer recalled that Arab regimes had to comply with Washington's wishes during and after the Gulf crisis, believing all what the Americans said, and had to respond to the call for talks with the Israelis believing in the U.S. promises that a just settlement would be achieved at the end of the road. Many of the Arab leaders have believed the statements of the U.S. president during and after the war, but they ought to realise now the fact that the Americans have launched aggression to protect their own interests, the writer said. He said that President Bush told the American public recently that he had not launched the aggression, Iraq would have laid its hand on the oil fields. Other U.S. administration officials, the writer recalled, had earlier stated that they were involved in the war in order to protect Israel's interests. Therefore, said the writer, the Arabs should wake up to the facts and should act now to foil America's evil designs.

The View from Fourth Circle

Pass the fried chicken...or the Arab future

The brewing and very serious controversy between Parliament, the press and the rights of individuals and government officials to express themselves freely is a very important issue that should attract the attention and thoughts of concerned Jordanians and Arabs. It may also attract the retrospective interest of historians who will write the political and social chronicle of the modern Arab World. For this is not merely a question of local political peculiarities.

It is nothing less than the contemporary expression of Arab political culture in search of a new identity, based on a responsible balance between public good and private right. It is also one of the most exciting and important processes under way anywhere in the world — one of the few instances of indigenous cultures in developing societies trying to develop a credible alternative to the dominant and often predatory commercial forces of the North Atlantic-based Anglo-Saxon consumer morality. George Bush wants to sell us cars and John Major wants to sell us tanks — but we would like to offer them something better, something more humane, durable and memorable.

The cases of former Prime Minister Zeid Rifai, Royal Cultural Centre Director Iyad Qattan and several dozen citizens from Tafleh — all of whom criticised the Parliament in writing and now face the possibility of legal action — should not be seen merely as the peculiar expression of the particular sensitivities of local folk whose self-perception contrasts with their relatively recent and, to date, brief experience with the workings of a nascent pluralistic democracy. This is a far bigger tale.

It is interesting to recall that one of the most consistent themes that has dominated public political life in the last three years has been that of the rights and obligations of the press in its broadest sense, including the print media, television and radio, the journalists' association and members of the writers' association. The Parliament and the executive branch, on different occasions, and relying on existing constitutional or legal dictates, have both sought to define the parameters of what is appropriate and permissible in the realm of public comment. The executive branch continues to license and inspect the contents of publications and has reminded journalists to remain within the limits of the law in their reporting of ongoing court cases, while the Parliament and the press maintain vaguely adversarial postures in dealing with one another.

The cases of Mr. Rifai, Mr. Qattan and the Tafleh citizens are particularly important because they are not only about the right of public political expression — they are also about the exercise of political power and about the limits of the powers that can be exercised by the legislative and judicial branches of government, the press and individual citizens. In short, this is an important and integral part of the process of defining what kind of democracy we wish to establish in Jordan.

It is, in effect, our modest but meaningful contribution to the "new world order" — not the car door handles and fried chicken

commercial world order that the Reagan-Thatcher team passed on to a new bewildered Bush-Major team. Rather, we look to a genuine new world in which the interests of the majority of people in the world can be assured through government systems that are at once authentic, indigenous, democratic, responsive, just and humane.

An Arab/Islamic/Middle Eastern/Semite pluralistic democracy must be defined by its own people. It cannot be imported from the east or west in the same way that we import clothes or air conditioners. The alien political structures and bureaucratic systems that we imported from Western Europe in the early decades of this century have largely, though not totally, failed to meet the human needs of the people of this region.

Therefore, the quest is on for a new political balance among several opposing forces: the state and the individual, the public and the private sectors, God and Caesar, Arabism and Western commercialism, Islamic identity and secularism, the individual Arab state and the larger Arab Nation and the rich and the poor (this last struggle takes place at three different levels: in individual Arab countries, within the whole Middle East region and along the North-South divide — where some people eat fried chicken and drive in air-conditioned cars and other people eat nothing and die physically on their way to seek food or die spiritually on their flight to seek refuge in new lands).

In the context of the entire Middle East's quest for new and more rational political systems, Jordan's contribution to this global process should not be underestimated. We are the one Arab country that has been able to start and, so far, to sustain a steady liberal political transformation that is supported by the vast majority of people. Unlike other Arab countries that launched similar attempts, we have not suspended, corrupted or reversed the process. But, we are now at one of its most important junctures.

Forces in society are battling for a share of power. New rules are being formulated on crucial subjects such as the right of individuals to criticise Parliament, to comment on legal cases in progress or to question the action of the executive branch. This is what political power is all about. This is also what Mr. Rifai, Mr. Qattan, Tafleh and others are all about.

We who inhabit these exciting lands and seek to venture into uncharted territory should be comforted by the fact that it is not really uncharted, for we have passed through this landscape before, and we have successfully mastered these processes in the past. In the middle of the 2nd millennium BC, our ancestors in Mesopotamia, Palestine, Assyria and the Nile Valley embarked on the world's first great journey on the road to stable political orders governed by laws and public understandings. In the 7th-14th centuries AD, Arab-Islamic societies once again blazed the way to one of the world's most creative and productive periods of social and intellectual ferment.

We are not yet at the stage of those previous eras, but we may

be travelling down the same road once again. To engage in political battle in courts is a lot more civilised than to shoot it out. I do not necessarily agree with the court cases, and in fact I have strong views on some of them. But I am very carefully avoiding taking sides in public in these ongoing confrontations because I am not a lawyer and am not qualified or mandated to interpret the law. The legalistic findings of the courts will be interesting. The broader struggle taking place, however, is far more significant, and should not be missed.

Out of this struggle — perhaps in five years, perhaps in fifty — will emerge a new political culture that synthesises Arab-Islamic identity with the key principles of pluralistic democracy, mainly the rights of the individual, the accountability of public officials, and participatory electoral politics. The whole point of pluralism and democracy is the right to speak out in public, to engage in intellectual and ideological debate and to praise, criticise or ignore others. This inevitably clashes with our Arab-Islamic-Semite tradition of social patriarchy and political patrimony — both of which are crucial and powerful features of our societies that must be meshed with principles of democratic pluralism in order to arrive at the new political culture we seek. Will we end up with an Arabised democracy or a more democratic Arabism? Arab-Islamic pluralism or a slightly more participatory and pluralistic patriarchal Semite culture?

Will it be acceptable to call public personalities fools or jerks if we think they have acted in a manner that deserves such appellations? Can political satire or sarcasm be accepted as a legitimate form of commentary? Can we accuse officials or MPs of being selfish or incompetent simply on the strength of our ideological differences with them? Can we criticise one political personality without necessarily being accused of demeaning his or her entire family, tribe or region? Where is the dividing line between legitimate political debate and unacceptably offensive personal insult? Is it better to be loyal to your elders or to your ideals and principles? Is it more important to enrich the marketplace of ideas that feeds people's minds, souls, humanity and identity, or to maintain the commercial marketplace that feeds their stomachs and furnishes their homes and offices?

These are some of the questions that will be answered by our children, but that we raise and address today. These are also potentially crucial elements of the Arab-Islamic political culture that may define the next several centuries — a culture that will either choke on imported fried chicken and lie moribund for a very long time, or strive for a new age of Arab enlightenment and humanism.

It is important, therefore, for people to watch local political developments closely, to follow the cases that may be referred to the courts in coming years and to speak out honestly and forcefully — not because the fate of a few individuals is at stake, but because the fate of hundreds of millions of people may be at stake.

Algeria confronts an unsure future

The security forces claim they are winning their battle with armed groups whose terrorist attacks have transformed the Algerian political scene in recent months. But with bombing incidents and political killings sapping confidence at home and abroad, there is much to do before Algeria can credibly claim the embattled country is back on track. Reviving the economy will prove as titanic a struggle as overcoming political opposition, writes Jim Marks in the Middle East Economic Digest (MEEED).

A CURRENT account surplus which nearly doubled in 1991 to \$2.410 billion, hard currency reserves of \$1.630 billion and the stimulus for growth provided by another near-record harvest are not the sort of data that suggest an economy is in crisis. A debt service ratio of more than 70 per cent, with repayments in excess of \$7,000 million in 1991, and a collapse in national production levels, with much of local industry working well below 50 per cent capacity, suggest otherwise. Beneath the social crises of housing shortages, lack of job opportunities and the uncertainty faced by millions of Algerians is the centralised economy breaks down, are the dual ills of a near unmanageable debt burden and chronically inefficient state sector. Both must be tackled urgently if governments in Algeria are to convince Algerians they have a future worth working for — and not with the Front Islamique du Salut (FIS), the radical Islamist party which triumphed in general elections last December.

Figures can be deceptive. The impressive current account surplus and build up of reserves say much for the government's success in keeping imports low and "reprofiling" — extending repayments maturities — key elements of the estimated \$25,500 million external debt. As a Banque d'Algerie (BdA) — central bank deputy governor, Abdul Kader Belgherbi, recently said, \$1,630 million reserves compare with only \$108 million in December 1991 and \$1,000 million before a commercial bank reprofiling took effect in April. But to maintain such positive macro-economic indicators will require further reprofiling in 1993, when facilities agreed with Italy and the banks expire, and further austerity — the cornerstone of policies advocated by the prime minister appointed in July, Belaid Abdul Salam.

A formal Paris Club/London Club rescheduling is still firmly ruled out. For now Algerians will continue to cut imports and service its debt, a policy based on nationalist sentiments which have led some sceptics to draw comparisons with the debt repayment policy launched in Romania during the last years of ex-president Ceausescu when all national resources were focused on paying off the debt. Such parallels go too far — but there are nonetheless fears that in order to meet commitments in excess of \$6,000 million in 1992 and more in 1993, reductions in imports will starve the crisis-ridden manufacturing and construction industries of inputs essential for their growth.

A way to avoid both rescheduling and the prospect of local industries grinding to a halt is to improve the allocation of scarce resources. Mr. Abdul Salam's predecessors, Sid Ahmad Ghozali and Mouloud Hamrouche looked to the creation of a market economy to achieve this. Mr. Abdul Salam sees some value in market economics, but as his government programme unveiled on Sept. 20 makes clear, renewed state control is again an essential element of policy.

Tackling corruption To achieve this will require changes every bit as profound as those advocated by apostles of the market economy. As a Western banker observes: "Corruption is the key issue with people — the population has to be confident that the government is working fairly."

The reimposition of trade controls — with hard currency to be allocated on a preferential basis to priority sectors — could provoke a split with International Financial Institutions (IFIs), which have made trade liberalisation a cornerstone of their programmes. The financial backing of the IMF, other IFIs and bilateral supporters is essential if Algeria is to keep afloat — even if its tendency is to cut imports and follow an autarchic policy of living off its own resources, at least until hydrocarbons export revenues grow, as projected for the mid-1990s.

A new IMF agreement is seen as essential if Algeria is to secure the donor finance it needs to undertake projects and keep afloat now that securing commercial trade and project finance is becoming very difficult. Policy will evolve during talks with the fund. Officials in Washington say it has yet to be decided what form new contact will take. The choice is either an Article IV mission by the fund to oversee progress in reaching economic targets, or the more complex option of restarting talks — which ended in June — on a new standby loan package.

The very minimum must be a positive signal to other donors and creditors from the IMF following Article IV consultations. "We need the assurance at least that the economic reform programme is really there," a European donor says.

Measures have been taken to tighten security and eradicate the radical Islamic opposition in the three months since Higher Council of State (HCS) president

Mohammad Boudiaf was assassinated.

Hardline on opposition

On Oct. 2 a new anti-terrorism law was announced which will establish emergency tribunals staffed by unidentified civil and military judges. These offer defendants no right of appeal and can hand down exemplary sentences. At the same time a hard-liner, Major General Mohammed Lamari, was appointed to head a powerful new anti-terrorism squad. Under the previous Ghozali government, Gen. Lamari was "retired" as head of the army in a move seen to offer some hope of rapprochement with the opposition.

Both the Ghozali and Abdul Salam administrations have promised new dialogue with the opposition, while the security forces under Defence Minister Khalef Nezzar — the most powerful member of the five-man HCS — have continued to crack-down on Islamist opponents. In early September, Interior Minister Mohammed Hardi promised: "Islamist brothers who are of good faith" that the electoral process interrupted in January might be revived. An FIS moderate, Rabah Kebir, subsequently indicated he had a mandate to take part in "sincere dialogue."

Yet the senior FIS leaders, Abbas Madani and Ali Belhadi, and many of their supporters remain in prison. Moderates have been rebuffed, and the initiative in a party forced underground is passing from the more moderate "Algerianist" wing of the FIS to the more violent advocates of international Islamic revolution in the FIS' Salafist wing.

On Oct. 1, the authorities presented four radical Islamists on Algerian television. Including one of Mr. Madani's aides, elected the parliamentary deputy for Bouzareh in December, Hocine Abdul Rahim, and airline pilot Rachid Hechachi, a hard-line member of the FIS' union movement, the Syndicat Islamique du Travail (SIT). They were charged with the Aug. 26 Algiers airport bombing — and admitted involvement in what was the worst terrorist attack since independence. The involvement of well-known FIS members in an attack thought by many beyond the Islamists' capacities will allow hardliners in the HCS to take an even tougher line on the FIS.

Despite the extent of the political crisis, there has not been a return to the rioting and demonstrations which emerged as a factor in local politics after 1988. This says much for the security forces' control over the streets — but does not reflect any new confidence in the population that the HCS can overcome the country's problems.

The civil service and public

sector must be reformed if the economy is to function normally, analysts say. Serving and former members of the security services must be brought into line if order is to be restored. Even incidents where the FIS is clearly involved, there are suspicions of security force involvement. The Islamist movement is widely believed to be infiltrated by the security services at all levels. There are also incidents in which no overtly Islamist hand is discernible, not least the still unexplained Boudiaf assassination.

HCS President Ali Kafi has done little to stamp his authority. In a Sept. 20 speech he called for a new "national consensus." This would include the imminent revival of talks with opposition party leaders.

There have been signs that second division leaders like Said Saadi, head of the Kabyle-based Rassemblement pour la Culture et la Démocratie (RCD), and the moderate Islamist Hamas leader Sheikh Mahfoud Nalmah will take part in dialogue.

Heavyweight opponents

However, most heavyweight opponents are steering clear of the HCS. Front des Forces Socialistes (FFS) leader Hocine Ait Ahmed is out of the country for medical treatment, leaving his deputy Mohammed Boudiaf and other party officials to deal with the authorities. Ex-president Ben Bella has postponed meetings scheduled by the HCS.

Another influential politician, Ahmad Taleb Ibrahim, continues to promote himself as a bridge between the HCS and the Islamist opposition.

Mr. Kafi has talked about the Rassemblement Patriotique, one of Boudiaf's inventions, as a way of involving Algeria's youth. But there are few signs the HCS is capable of sufficiently relaxing the political process to reverse the spiral of economic decline and political violence. Until it can, it will be for the security services to master opponents who continue to assassinate generals and other state officials in attacks of almost daily frequency.

Mr. Abdul Salam will take hold of economic policy in a concerted effort to change the direction of recent years and get Algeria back to work. This will in some respects follow the strategy he advocated when Mr. Abdul Salam last ran the economy in the 1970s. This involves focusing on the state sector, especially by increasing government hydrocarbon earnings. This will not mean a repeat of past nationalisation, but rather doing everything possible to extract the best terms from companies coming into the country under the more liberal 1991 hydrocarbons law.

Front-end bonuses; fees paid for exploration permits and inflow of investment capital will

result from this policy. However,

the amounts are likely to be less than expected. Oil and gas revenues are projected to rise, but austerity will still be the order of the day.

The new investment laws and incentives are likely to fail to interest international companies operating outside the hydrocarbons sector. Except for those most deeply involved, Algeria, for all its market potential, will

remain a watching brief.

Austerity will dominate economic policy the government programme calls "a solution without alternatives," with imports down and a "comprehensive mobilisation of our internal capabilities...with a view to achieving self-sufficiency before we turn to the external markets." It is a goal no previous Algerian government of whatever ideology has come close to achieving.

LETTERS

Accurate figures

To the Editor:

I am writing to draw your attention to the article "CBJ governor says he will resign if pressed to derail monetary train" (Jordan Times, Oct. 7, 1992) by Mr. Samir Shafiq, reporting on my lecture delivered to the symposium sponsored by the Jordanian Businessmen Association on October 5, 1992.

I would appreciate taking into account the following corrections to points made in the above mentioned article.

First, the article quoted me to have said "I will resign before I compromise on any part of the CBJ monetary policy for any reason."

This quotation has surprised me, as I am certain that I did not make such a statement. What I actually said was that I am in no position, even at the cost of relinquishing my post, to compromise on monetary stability. Obviously, this is a different context from what I was quoted as saying altogether.

Second, the article said that "inflation during this year will be around five per cent as it had been about 4.5 per cent during the first eight months of 1992."

The accurate inflation rate for the first eight months of 1992 that I mentioned in my lecture is 4.7 per cent, which has been correctly reported by all other newspapers, not 4.5 per cent as reported by the Jordan Times.

Third, the article attributed to me the following statement: "About \$5 billion, representing 35 per cent of dollar deposits at banks in Jordan were being kept as 'reserves' at the Central Bank."

The accurate information given in my lecture indicated that the \$5 billion represents the dollar value of the Kingdom's total foreign reserves held by the entire financial system; which is quite different from the 35 per cent of foreign currency deposits imposed by the Central Bank as statutory reserves ratio.

You may also like to know that reports of other newspapers were consistent with the accurate information given here.

Fourth, the article reported that "with the dollar dropping about 10 per cent in value over the past few weeks, the reserves have lost some \$500 million of their value."

As reported by other newspapers, I have estimated that holders of dollar deposits incurred a loss of 10 to 15 per cent due to the drop in the value of the dollar. Needless to say that the Central Bank is not responsible for such a loss, as it does not interfere in the choice of currency made by private depositors. However, the Central Bank manages Jordan's official reserves taking into account trends of foreign exchange rates by diversifying its foreign assets to protect their value.

I view the Jordan Times as a quality newspaper that takes accurate reporting very seriously. It is within this spirit of being a dependable source of information to your readers that I decided to write to you to publish the above noted corrections.

Mohammad Said Nabulsi,
Governor,
Central Bank of Jordan,
Amman.

The Jordan Times welcomes letters and contributions from its readers on any subject they wish to tackle. Letters intended for publication, however, should contain the writer's full name and preferably address as well. Names can be withheld only upon request and under special circumstances. Letters are subject to editing. The newspaper is not responsible for the return of unused manuscripts.

When all that glitters is not gold

By Clare Pedrick

Premier urges development

(Continued from page 1)

On the board are the ministers of industry and trade, finance, planning, labour, agriculture, social development, municipal and rural affairs and the environment plus five representatives of agricultural, industrial, educational, labour and social sectors.

Bilateral talks resume tomorrow

(Continued from page 1)

Bank and Gaza or partial withdrawal from the Golan in exchange for Syrian acceptance of the Jewish state.

Foreign Minister Farouk Al Sharaa, speaking Sunday at the Amman meeting of Arab foreign ministers, reiterated the importance of coordination among all Arab sides to avoid "any doubts by any party."

Palestinian delegates to peace talks with Israel said Monday they must soon make progress or risk losing their mandate to keep talking.

"We do need real progress in this round," spokeswoman Ashrawi told Reuters in an interview in Amman.

"It has been almost a year where we were supposed to have real results and we haven't achieved any agreement. People are getting more sceptical, more vocal and we don't have an open-ended mandate," she said.

Arafat said ready to meet Rabin

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Darawshe said his four-man group conveyed to Mr. Arafat "the blessing of the Arabs in Israel for the blessed, courageous and realistic step by the PLO in the peace process."

The meeting was held at Mr. Arafat's residence in Tunis after the PLO chairman returned from a visit to Cairo.

Mr. Darawshe said he warned Mr. Rabin that his party might withdraw the support of its four parliament members from the government if it failed to reach a peace agreement with the Palestinians within a year.

The party is backing Mr. Rabin's government although it is not a member of the narrow, 62-member ruling coalition.

In occupied Jerusalem, Linor

Abdul Meguid: Too early for summit

(Continued from page 1)

reaffirmed the Arab desire to solve the dispute between the UAE and Iran over the islands of the Lesser and Greater Tunbs and Abu Musa through peaceful means.

"The UAE is working to solve this issue by peaceful means...taking into account the UAE's sovereignty over the three islands," Mr. Nuaimi said.

He said he hoped Iran would opt for settling the dispute in the same way and abide by the international laws and principles.

The papers quoted Dr. Abdul Meguid and Mr. Nuaimi as saying good Arab-Iranian relations should be based "on the principles...of international laws which call for respecting other countries' sovereignty, independence and national integrity."

British cabinet forced into V-turn

(Continued from page 1)

Party officials were confident the vote would be won; but at least one rebel, Winston Churchill, grandson of Britain's World War II leader, remained unconvinced.

"The miners of this country are not looking for charity. They are looking for a level playing field for their product," he said, adding he would fine it very difficult to support the revised

Savimbi under pressure to accept defeat

(Continued from page 1)

State Department, arrived Monday. Diplomats said he would try to convince Mr. Savimbi to accept the election result.

Mr. Cohen, a key player in negotiations to end Angola's 16-year civil war, was to express Washington's discontent at Mr. Savimbi's rejection of the elections which were certified "generally free and fair" by the United Nations, diplomats said.

Egyptian army builds camps for homeless

(Continued from page 1)

Many poor Egyptians whose houses had not been damaged were taking advantage of the offer to get new apartments or claim government compensation, which is 5,000 pounds (\$1,500) or every death in a family.

He said many had presented earth certificates for people who

The Palestinians were due to leave for Washington late Monday for the seventh round.

The Palestinian Central Committee voted last week to back the current round. But in a gesture to Palestinian opposition, they said they would make no more concessions to Israel.

The hardline Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Damascus wing of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the militant fundamentalist movement Hamas and seven other groups joined forces last month to try to end the talks, which they see as a sell-out of the Palestinian cause.

The meeting of the 10 factions in Syria did contribute to mobilising the opposition, especially with funding from other sources," Dr. Ashrawi said. She would not say which countries she thought were funding the opposition but said it was coming from "Arab and non-Arab sources."

Livnat of the opposition Likud Party told Israel Radio Monday that the right-wing bloc would seek to strip Mr. Darawshe of his parliamentary immunity and have him charged under the "anti-terrorism" law for the meeting with Mr. Arafat.

Mr. Rabin's left-centre government has a majority in the parliament and is likely to block such an effort.

The Israeli Arab delegation, which arrived Saturday night, also met with the PLO representative in Tunis, Hakan Balaqa, a member of Mr. Arafat's mainstream Fatah group.

Fatah competes with the Islamic fundamentalist Hamas for influence within the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

In the latest regional flare-up, Qatar and Saudi Arabia traded accusations over who was responsible for a border clash this month in which three people were killed.

The Saudi Press Agency (SPA) on Sunday night quoted an official source as urging Qatar to abide by a bilateral agreement on choosing a specialist international company to demarcate their border.

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LONDON — The Moet and Chandon bottles looked convincing enough. But when customers popped the corks they found the bottles contained a cheap and cloying Russian sparkling wine.

The fake Moet and Chandon scam happened in India, but similar tricks have also been tried in Europe. In Britain, buyers of a batch of Opium, the top-selling Yves Saint Laurent perfume, were also in for an unpleasant shock when they got their first whiff of what they had bought.

The packaging was right, but inside the bottles was a sickly scent usually sold for a few rubles in the former Soviet Union.

At Britain's Counterfeiting Intelligence Bureau, a team of investigators led by lawyer Peter Lowe has long ceased to be surprised by the wiles of the world's fakers, a growing industry which costs companies an estimated \$100 billion each year. They have seen Gucci bags made in Bangkok, Lacoste shirts made in Nicotia and Rolex watches made in Taiwan. But they have also seen fake antibiotics made in New Delhi and brake linings produced by a back-street outfit in Lagos.

At the bureau's headquarters in Barking, 80 kms east of London, Mr. Lowe has what he jokingly calls his "black museum." Stacked on the shelves are some of the stranger finds of the past few years. On display is one of the Moet and Chandon bottles. Closer inspection reveals the foil on the bottle neck to be silver instead of gold. Alongside are other forgeries of expensive goods. But there are also plenty of mundane objects — shampoo, face-cream, toothbrushes, tape measures, a Stanley knife — whose logo is perfect except for the misspelt Stanley — even a potato masher.

"It is not just luxury goods that people counterfeit," said Mr. Lowe, whose seven-man team has investigated some of the biggest scams in recent years. "It is almost anything. We have had cases of spark plugs and even boxes of matches. On a few occasions we've even seen products which bear the logo of a well-known firm that doesn't manufacture such a thing."

Companies whose products are copied by forgers pay a heavy toll in lost revenue and damaged credibility. "The counterfeiting industry involves... five per cent of world trade," said Mr. Lowe. In some cases, health and safety are put at serious risk by products which are not what they seem. Fake pharmaceuticals, a business which nets an estimated \$12 billion each year, cause thousands of deaths each year, according to the World Health Organisation.

The developing world is the

hub of the international forgery business. Cheap labour combined with laxer laws and customs controls make the faking industry a valuable source of income from West Africa to Southeast Asia. But the industrialised world is also heavily involved, both in the forging process and as a market. Automotive parts manufactured in Africa and passed off as recognised brand-name products are increasingly finding their way into European stores, says Mr. Lowe.

In the U.S., a man was arrested for selling fake fasteners for aircraft wings — the bolts that hold the panels together. A U.S. Senate committee investigating counterfeiting heard that shoddy mechanical parts made by forgers had been found in the space shuttle and in missile systems.

Eastern Europe and the new republics have been quick to catch on to the easy profits to be made out of the forgery racket. Here, the confused business picture, lack of consumer groups, and the inexperience of police and customs officials — often unfamiliar with the genuine Western article — are making it child's play for an army of forgers to churn out anything from fake Louis Vuitton bags to Hermes scarves and pirated video and music tapes. Poland is the nerve centre of the operation, but Bulgaria and even Romania are not far behind, say western officials.

"You have plentiful supplies of reasonably skilled labour and declining industries, especially in the defence sector, and with the EC on their doorstep it's a ready market," said Mr. Lowe. "It should also be remembered that some of these countries already have well-established counterfeiting industries well before the fall of the Berlin wall. In some cases such as Bulgaria, it was more or less state-sponsored."

In one memorable case, the communist Bulgarian regime was found to have backed the sale of fake Johnnie Walker whisky. The scam was uncovered after the British whisky manufacturers, the Distillers Company, set up a sting operation and caught the gang red-handed.

Liquor is a favourite target for the fakers, especially in areas where the real thing is hard to come by or is very expensive. At the British Counterfeiting Intelligence Bureau, a division of the International Chamber of Commerce, officials estimate that as much as 40 per cent of the spirits sold in Thailand are anything but the product shown on the label. "Often, you will be drinking a totally different liquid containing some weird and wonderful brew," said Mr. Lowe.

The techniques vary. "Sometimes they will collect empty bottles from restaurants and get new

caps made up. Further down the scale, counterfeit liquor is put into bottles similar in shape to the real thing and bearing labels which are good, but not identical copies," said Mr. Lowe. "Such liquor is often sold in areas where the genuine article is very expensive or in short supply. This is particularly true in the Middle East and Far East. It is available from street traders at prices often well below those that would be expected."

A common trick is to empty out half the contents of a genuine bottle of whisky or brandy and top it up with coloured water or tea. But sometimes, the game becomes more sinister. On New Year's Eve last year, more than 70 revelers died in Bombay after drinking liquor laced with wood alcohol or methanol. In Italy, six years ago, more than a dozen people lost their lives after drinking wine doctored with the same deadly product.

Technology is one of the closest allies of the forgery racket. In Poland, two people were arrested recently and charged with counterfeiting almost perfect \$100 bills. An American was jailed for counterfeiting Polish zloty bills with a high definition laser printer. Sophisticated colour photocopyers can also produce worryingly convincing results, say officials at the counterfeit department of Interpol. In the run-up to Christmas last year a gang armed with wads of forged gift vouchers, reproduced on a photocopier, went on a spending spree in stores around Britain, buying millions of dollars worth of goods and reselling them for cash.

The crime prevention community is caught up in a battle of wits, trying to keep one step ahead of the fakers. One breakthrough has been the invention of security holograms, reflective logos that are difficult to reproduce and impossible to remove once they are embossed onto a package. They guarantee the authenticity of a package's contents and have also been used on credit cards, event tickets and, most recently, stamps in Finland and banknotes in Australia.

But the counterfeiters, never far behind, have started producing their own fake holograms. Said Mr. Lowe: "It's the old story of what one person can make, another can copy." Counterfeit credit cards bearing realistic holograms have turned up recently in Southeast Asia, especially Singapore and Hong Kong. Investigators at the British intelligence bureau have traced them to a Chinese research laboratory.

"The problem is that counterfeiters have managed to dupe genuine research facilities into doing a hologram for them, posing as a bona fide company," said

Mr. Lowe.

The music industry, one of the biggest losers in the faking business, is working to produce an anti-copying device which would be inserted into all tape recorders to prevent owners from making more than one recording of a cassette. At present, it is not possible to record onto a compact disc, but pirates can make multiple copies of digital tapes, producing a near-perfect version of the original time after time, unlike the old cassettes which lost quality after too many recordings. "They say one of every four tapes is counterfeited," said Mr. Lowe. "We're talking about millions and millions of dollars."

Some anti-forgery techniques, like the holograms, are clearly visible, an indication that the product is the genuine article. Others are deliberately invisible to the naked eye — for example heat and light reactive compounds which will only show up if exposed to a torch-beam or an ultra-violet ray. "Ideally you need both, but the problem is cost," said Mr. Lowe. A British company has just invented a marker substance that can be added to gin or whisky at the time of bottling. Manufacturers say it does not alter the taste or colour and is totally harmless, but shows up when tested with another chemical compound.

Certain sectors of industry, like the recording business, have been so badly hit they have taken to employing full-time teams to track down pirates. Some of the major computer software companies have clubbed together to form a consortium which investigates pirates and then gives massive publicity to the cases as a deterrent. "Software companies lose millions of dollars each year as a result of copying of programmes," said Mr. Lowe. "Software piracy is very difficult to track down, but the programmes are very easy to copy. They are also quite expensive, which is another incentive to run off copies."

Recent successes in Britain have included a raid on the office of Mirror Group Newspapers, shortly after the death of former newspaper magnate Robert Maxwell. There, investigators discovered a massive use of illegally copied software programmes. A raid at the council offices of the London borough of Greenwich netted a similar haul and both guilty parties agreed to pay what were described as "substantial" out-of-court damages to the software manufacturers.

The French company Yves Saint Laurent staged a highly-publicised dumping of counterfeit perfume from a barge into London's River Thames. The fake Opium, seized during a raid on an east London warehouse, had a street value of 22 million pounds

sterling (\$42 million).

The general public is partly to blame for the rise in the forgery business, say those whose job it is to stop it. Many people know exactly what they are buying and some actively seek out fake versions of well-known brand names. "It looks good. It has got the logo and it costs half the normal price," said Mr. Lowe. Gucci, the expensive Italian leatherware company, is the classic case. The company loses millions of dollars each year in lost revenues to street traders who sell reasonably well-faked versions for a fraction of the cost.

"There is an argument that says Gucci is not losing anything, because people who buy fake Guccis would never have bought the real product in the first place," said Mr. Lowe. "Some consumer groups actually say counterfeiting is a good thing, since it brings down the inflated prices of luxury goods. But the same people who would quite happily buy a fake Rolex watch or copy a software programme from a friend's computer would be very disturbed if they knew they were taking a fake pharmaceutical or were travelling in an aircraft which had counterfeit parts."

Companies and law enforcement officials alike agree that laws need to be tightened and better training given to customs officials so they can spot the difference between the genuine article and a fake. "But the biggest problem is one of attitude," said Mr. Lowe. "Intellectual property theft is seen as a low-grade crime in spite of the fact that it nets much more than most large-scale burglaries. It is very low on the list of police and legislators."

But the manufacturers themselves also need to be more vigilant, say crime-fighters. The pharmaceutical industry, concerned to protect its reputation, has only recently begun to acknowledge the existence of what is often a deadly trade in counterfeit drug products. The business is a mammoth one, involving fake versions of genuine drugs prescribed for anything from diarrhoea to cancer.

"It's a problem in many parts of the world, especially West Africa, where it is estimated that 60 to 70 per cent of all pharmaceuticals are counterfeit," said Mr. Lowe. "In many of these countries, pharmaceuticals are sold on market stalls by street traders, so there is no regulation. But it's also going on in parts of Europe, the U.S. and the Far East." Thailand and India are common sources of fake drugs, since these countries do not recognise international patents and

already have a thriving, quite legal industry, making local versions of big brand-name pharmaceuticals which are sold more cheaply. The infrastructure makes it easier to slip illegally made fake pharmaceuticals into the distribution network, say officials.

But recent years have seen a spate of fake drug cases in the industrialised world. A counterfeit version of Zantac, the world's best-selling ulcer drug, turned up in Holland, on a trail which led from Greece, where it was manufactured and packaged. In the U.S., an Iranian-born chemist Javid Naghdi was jailed for fabricating fake Naprosyn tablets, used to counter arthritis. Mr. Naghdi, who sold millions of the tablets before he was caught, used milk, sugar and aspirin to make his version of the drug.

Some fake drugs are simply placebos, made of a variety of substances that range from talcum powder to simple flour and water. Others contain an active ingredient, but not in the right quantity. "It might be above or below strength, which of course is more dangerous," said Mr. Lowe. Whatever the ruse, messing with pharmaceuticals is a dangerous business. In Mexico, a product which claimed to treat skin burns turned out to be made of coffee, sawdust and dirt, causing raging skin infections in patients. In Nigeria, 109 children died of kidney failure after taking a pain-killing syrup containing paracetamol mixed with an industrial solvent.

Organised crime networks are increasingly involved in the counterfeit trade. The Mafia has interests in Italy's flourishing pirate pill trade, say investigators. Milan is a major centre for fake pills manufactured for export. The Yakuza, the Japanese mafia, handles the distribution of counterfeit fashion, especially leather goods, in Tokyo and the major cities.

Terrorist groups have also cashed in. One of the most lucrative funding activities dreamed up by the Irish Republican Army (IRA) was a pirate video operation, which netted the organisation around one million pounds sterling (\$1.9 million) for its terror campaigns. "It was very well organised. They had (the best-selling movie) 'Fatal Attraction' was released just a few days after it was released in the States," said Mr. Lowe. "Loyalist groups (Protestant Ireland) have also had a go at counterfeiting. They produced fake British passports to sell to Chinese in Hong Kong. They were asking 25,000 pounds sterling (\$47,500) a time. But the copies weren't good enough and they were caught" — World News Link.

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Andretti wins race, Rahal takes title

MONTEREY, California (AP) — Michael Andretti led all 84 laps and beat Father Mario by 4.72 seconds to win Sunday's Monterey Grand Prix — his final race before moving to Formula One, but he couldn't keep Bobby Rahal from winning his third IndyCar season title.

Rahal ran a consistent race on Laguna Seca raceway's 3.56-kilometre (2.214-mile), 11-turn course, to finish third and add the 1992 series title to the ones he earned in 1986 and 1987.

"The car wasn't too bad, but it wasn't good enough to finish first or second," Rahal said, a big smile on his mustachioed face. "Fortunately, third was as good as a win."

Michael Andretti averaged 99.996 mph (160.849 kph), fighting off a challenge from Paul Tracy late in the race.

Tracy was often less than a second behind Andretti and appeared ready to make a move on the leader before tangling with the lapped car of Jim Vasser while turning onto the main straightaway on lap 79.

That accident knocked a wing off the front of Tracy's car and made for a severe handling problem that caused him to go off-course before completing another lap.

That left the Andrettis to cruise to their 1-2 finish, but also assured Rahal, who knew he only needed to finish fourth or better to win the championship, to ease to the finish without pushing his car too hard.

Unser came into the race with a mathematical chance to win his

second IndyCar Championship, but was never in contention and wound up third in the series.

Rahal wound up with 196 points, while Michael Andretti swept the maximum of 22 on the final weekend and finished with 192, with Unser at 171.

Mansell introduced to new life

World driving champion Nigel Mansell was introduced to his new venue, the IndyCar PPG Cup series, at Laguna Seca raceway — but strictly as an observer this weekend.

Mansell, who still has two races to run for the Williams-Renault team in Formula One, was in Monterey this weekend to watch the Monterey Grand Prix, the IndyCar season finale, and get some sense of what he will be getting into in 1993.

The 39-year-old English driver said he will begin testing for the Newman-Haas team "the end of first week of January" after undergoing an operation in December to remove a small bone from the heel of his left foot.

Mansell has had the problem with his foot since injuring it in a go-kart race as a youngster, but it has worsened in recent years and could become a problem for the driver when he uses his clutch next season.

Mansell said several times that he considers the move from Formula One to IndyCar at this stage of his career "a major challenge."

"I'm starting a new career in a new country and, frankly, I'm excited about it."

Celtics may be green, but they have Red all over them

BOSTON (AP) — He's won more National Basketball Association games and titles than any coach. He entered the basketball Hall of Fame 24 years ago. And, at age 75, he still has a hand in his life's work — building the Boston Celtics.

Amol Jacob "Red" Auerbach, born in Brooklyn during World War I and now president of America's most famous basketball franchise, has come a long way.

Does his place in history have a special place in his thoughts? "No, I don't think about that," he says. "I just do what I have to do."

His hair has been gray for many years now, but he's still red-direct, opinionated and fiercely loyal to the organization he calls a family. Many Celtics retired as players but stayed with the team as coaches, broadcasters and scouts.

As Auerbach approaches his

43rd season with the team for which he is both cornerstone and pinnacle, he has no plans to leave.

"As long as I'm able to," he says. "I'll be active."

The Celtics had losing records in their first four seasons. Then Auerbach, who had winning records in three of those four seasons, moved from the tri-city Hawks to the Celtics in 1950.

In his 16 season as coach, no one of his Boston teams had a losing record.

After guiding the Celtics to their eighth straight title, he retired as coach and became general manager after the 1965-66 season. He became president before the 1984-85 season.

Throughout his Celtics career his primary home has been in Washington, D.C. concern for his family — his daughter had asthma and couldn't take the Boston climate — is partly responsible.

Peugeot win farewell sportscars race

MAGNY-COURS, France (R) — The curtain fell on 40 years of sportscars racing with a double by French constructor Peugeot in the last race of the World Championship Sunday.

Philippe Alliot of France and Mauro Baldi of Italy covered the 500 kms in two hours 44 minutes and 19 seconds, tow laps ahead of their French team mates Eric Helyar and Christophe Bouchut.

Britain's Geoff Lees and Dutchman Jan Lammers, driving a Toyota, were third, a further two laps behind.

Britain's Derek Warwick and France's Yannick Dalmas, who had already secured the title in the six-race series, took fifth

place after mechanical problems halfway through.

The championship was cancelled last week by the International Motor Sports Federation (FISA), ending the world series which started in 1953. The sport's governing body blamed lack of manufacturer support for 1993.

Peugeot took the championship for the first time this year, winning five of only six races. In 1987 and 1988, 10 and 11 rounds had taken place.

"We won the first race of the new championship two years ago in Japan. Now we've won the last one. It is a nice farewell," Alliot said.

Milan beat Lazio to equal Italy's longest unbeaten run

ROME (R) — Unstoppable Milan equalled the Italian soccer record of 40 consecutive league games without defeat Sunday when two penalties from Marco Van Basten helped them to a thrilling 5-3 home win over Lazio.

The champions need only draw at Parma next week to eclipse the old record set by Fiorentina in 1955-56.

Milan were unbeaten in the league on their way to the title and have won their first five matches this season, scoring an impressive 20 goals.

Their last league defeat was in May 1991 when they lost 2-1 to Bari, who have since been relegated.

Sunday's match was fast, furious and riddled with defensive errors. It took shape after 14 minutes when Rudi Gutllit volleyed home ferociously after the Lazio keeper could only palm out a teasing cross from Van Basten.

French international Jean-Pierre Papin, back in the team in place of injured Dutchman Frank Rijkaard, took advantage of a defensive slip a minute later to put Milan two ahead.

Dutchman Aron Winter pulled a goal back for Lazio after 22 minutes when a cross from German international Thomas Doll found him clear by the far post to head home.

But Milan were undeterred and forged further ahead in the 35th with the first penalty when Van Basten was dragged to the ground in the box by Lazio's Angelo Gregucci.

Lazio replied early in the second half when Diego Fuser blasted home a 35-metre shot but Van Basten's second penalty seven minutes later put Milan 4-2 up.

Shortly before the mid-way point in the second half, Lazio's Giuseppe Signori scored to stay level with Van Basten as the league's top scorer and reduce the deficit to 4-3.

But a final goal from winger Marco Simone wrapped up the

match with just 10 minutes to go, and left Milan two points clear at the top of the division with a game in hand.

Midfielder Paul Gascoigne, who impressed for England in midweek, was again in the starting line-up for Lazio but saw little of the ball.

Juventus had at least five scoring chances against newly-promoted Brescia but wasted all of them in their 0-0 draw. To cap it all, Italian international midfielder Roberto Baggio missed a second-half penalty for the Turin team.

Rivals Torino kept their unbeaten record intact but were unable to penetrate a tight Atalanta defence. They stay equal second on points with Juventus and Sampdoria after another 0-0 draw.

Sampdoria moved up after beating Cagliari 2-0 thanks to goals from midfielder Eugenio Corini.

Internazionale, still struggling to find their form, were 1-1 with Roma at halftime after Matthias Sammer replied to the opening goal by Roma's Silvano Benedetti.

But a blazing shot from Thomas Haessler 30 seconds after the interval started a rout which left the struggling Milan team 4-1 down by the end.

Napoli were also disappointing, losing 2-0 to newcomers Udinese in a scrappy match which saw Napoli midfielder Massimo Crippa sent off after 43 minutes.

Hughes saves Manchester United

Mark Hughes scored twice in the final 11 minutes as Manchester United staged an impressive fightback to draw 2-2 with old rivals Liverpool in an English Premier League soccer match Sunday.

The Welsh international struck in the 79th and 89th minutes to stun the Merseysiders, who had led 2-0 at halftime and looked to be cruising.



Jean-Pierre Papin

Liverpool's Don Hutchison opened the scoring in the 23rd minute when his shot took a deflection off United skipper Steve Bruce and ended up in the bottom corner of the net.

Forward Roony Rosenthal set up the second on the stroke of halftime when he burst into the penalty area and squared the ball to striker Ian Rush, to notch up his first goal at Old Trafford from close range.

United became increasingly frantic in the second half until the calm Hughes decided to take matters in hand.

Substitute Clayton Blackmore crossed and Hughes met the ball on the volley to lift it over goalkeeper Bruce Grobbelaar.

Hughes then delighted the Old Trafford fans in the final minute with a superb diving header after a cross from Ryan Giggs, a constant threat throughout the match.

Liverpool's Danish midfielder Jan Molby went off on a stretcher in the closing minutes with what looked like a serious leg injury after receiving a heavy tackle.

In the first division, Newcastle continued their 100 per cent start by beating local rivals Sunderland 2-1 for their 11th consecutive league win of the season.



Ian Rush

Barcelona missed a chance to go top of the Spanish soccer league when they went down 1-0 to surprise leaders Deportivo Coruna.

The European champions lost further ground Sunday when a controversial 1-1 draw with Sporting Gijon pushed Atletico Madrid up to second place.

A fine performance by new signing Rafael Martin Vazquez also lifted Real Madrid, 3-0 winners at Logrono.

Atletico played much of their home match Gijon with 10 men after Manolo Sanchez was booked for the second time and sent off in the 23rd minute.

Mexican striker Luis Garcia opened the scoring for Atletico with a hotly-contested hand-ball described by commentators as straight out of the Diego Maradona text book.

Sporting struggled to equalise but Abelardo Fernandez finally struck five minutes from time.

Real Madrid shook off their sluggish form to record their first away victory in 17 matches. Martin Vazquez made a stylish return from Marseille, scoring in the 14th minute.

SPORTS NEWS IN BRIEF

Conner set for Australian Series

SYDNEY (AP) — Veteran America's Cup skipper Dennis Conner will contest the Australian and World Etchells 22 class Yachting Championships next year, officials said Monday. Conner will contest the Australian championships off Mooloolaba in Queensland State in January and then return to contest the World Championships in Moreton Bay off Brisbane in November. The San Diego Yachtsman won the world Etchells title off Perth two years ago.

Toronto awarded 1994 World Basketball Championship

MUNICH (AP) — The Canadian city of Toronto was awarded the 1994 world basketball championship, replacing Belgrade, Yugoslavia, the International Basketball Federation (FIBA), said Sunday. The championship was taken away last summer from the Yugoslav capital because of the civil war in the Balkan nation. FIBA's nine-member executive committee awarded the 16-team event to Toronto over bids from Greece, Puerto Rico, Mexico, Australia and South Korea, as well as a renewed bid from Belgrade. The championship will take place July 28-Aug. 7, 1994. By choosing Toronto, FIBA is hoping to lure NBA players to the event in the belief that they might be more willing to play closer to home.

Gazza back hit White Hart Lane

LONDON (AP) — Paul Gascoigne returns to Tottenham soccer club's White Hart Lane ground Tuesday, playing an exhibition for his Italian club Lazio of Rome against his former Spurs teammates. Transferred to Lazio for \$10 million in the English off-season, England international Gascoigne is guaranteed a warm welcome from the Tottenham fans. "Gazza" is a noted off-field joker and on-field star player, with a brilliant feel for the right play. The midfielder underwent complicated knee surgery and was out of action for 16 months after suffering a serious injury during Tottenham's 1991 FA Cup final appearance.

Spassky, Fischer draw 22nd game

BELGRADE (R) — Chess Bobby Fischer and Boris Spassky drew the 22nd game of their \$5 million replay series in Belgrade after 26 moves and three hours and 20 minutes of play. "I think it was too risky to try to win this game," said Fischer, who now leads the series 8-4 with 10 draws and needs only two more wins for final victory. Fischer and Spassky are replaying their epic World Title clash, held in Reykjavik 20 years ago, when Fischer became the first American world chess champion and ended decades of Soviet supremacy in the game.

Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt'n'Jeff



HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY OCTOBER 20, 1992.

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Plan to do what work is necessary to get your world rolling nicely and forget that unworthy emotional outlet that keeps wanting to have your time and attention without providing benefits of any sort.

ARIES: (March 21 to April 19) Seek out those who are partners and come to a meeting of minds with them and steer clear of a demanding official who can upset your schedule.

TAURUS: (April 20 to May 20) Now you have some new business ideas that are not helpful so put them aside for the moment and put your efforts in attending to your work load.

GEMINI: (May 21 to June 21) The cost of some project should be put aside for the moment while you consider how best to get your special talent perfected so it is useful.

MOON CHILDREN: (June 22 to July 21) You need to sidestep a confused associate and do the things that you have agreed to do with members of your own household conscientiously.

LEO: (July 22 to August 21) Use much care in any tasks you do early in the day and concentrate upon your communications to and from others which can be done in a satisfactory fashion.

VIRGO: (August 22 to September 22) Sidestep a daytime pleasure for

the moment and put your time and attention on getting your financial affairs in the best of condition.

LIBRA: (September 23 to October 22) Think over the various perplexing conditions at home and take them under advisement while you work out conditions with those in the outside world of importance to you.

SCORPIO: (October 23 to November 21) Don't go running around early but instead concentrate upon those behind the scenes thoughts which require some extra thought to defuse others' annoyance.

SAGITTARIUS: (November 22 to December 21) Put off making a practical decision early while you concentrate upon gaining the various personal desires that activate you more readily.

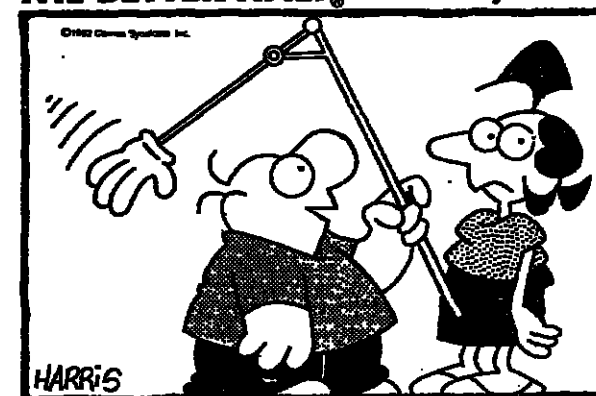
CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 20) Your own judgment is not too good in the morning and you would be wise to depend more upon the suggestions given you by one in a position of power.

AQUARIUS: (January 21 to February 19) Private worry should be put behind you while you look to new persons and sources of information for answers that will aid your present progress.

PISCES: (February 20 to March 20) Postpone meeting with a good friend while you get into the various promises that you have made and do them in a very practical, down to earth manner.

THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



"I invented it! It's for people who feel they deserve a pat on the back!"

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YURUS

CHALT

SMUCLY

TRALEY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: THE "O O O O - O O O O"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: AORTA SWISH DEFACE PARISH

Answer: It's usually easy to win a lot of money at the racetrack if you're this — A FAST HORSE

THE Daily Crossword by Dorothy S. Martin

ACROSS

1 Mild oath

5 Labor

9 Lumbary

13 Jail

14 African river

15 Capture

16 Mass. music festival site

18 Amateur lady

19 Be eager

20 Quilt

22 Draft initials

23 Fastie

25 Compass letters

27 Capita

29 Castle ditch

30 Cheer

32 Enter

33 Torment in a way

38 Aspiration

41 Mrs. FDR

42 Places for converting hide

44 River to Gulf of Finland

45 Particular and

46 Bugle call

49 Append

50 Shortest

51 Murmuring sound

52 Overhead rails

53 Gray-Minnel musical

54 Guardian

55 Ship's frame

56 Equivalent

57 Detail

58 Like forests

59 Cape

60 Throw

61 Copycat

70 Org.

DOWN

1 Palm fruit

2 Lard and King

3 Utters in a

4 Nocturnal period

5 Year to poets

6 Lined hem

7 Stravinsky

8 Mineral vein

9 Mug

10 Juicy fruit

11 Retaxed

12 Steamy film

14 Actor Romero

17 Star

21 Britches

24 Doctors' org.

26 Quaker William

28 Single

29 Ocean: abbr.

31 Sea near the

32 Queen of the

33 It, wine center

34 Triba

35 Actual assets

36 Journey

37 Alight

39 Rebirth

40 Nocturnal period

43 Sixth sense

47 Beaufort

48 Support

49 Furnishes

50 Forest

51 Flower

52 Extreme

53 Small cases

54 Ms. Kett

55 Canvas covered

56 Fountain

Handwritten note: *Handwritten note*

Financial Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

Currency	NEW YORK CLOSE	TOKYO CLOSE
Swiss Franc	1.6485	1.6245
Deutsche Mark	1.4804	1.4845
Swiss Franc	1.3225	1.3218
French Franc	5.0295	5.0555**
Japanese Yen	119.50	120.05
European Currency Unit	1.3160	1.3096**

USD Per JGD

** European Opening (9:00 a.m. GMT)

Currency	1 MTH	3 MTHS	6 MTHS	12 MTHS
U.S. Dollar	5.12	5.31	5.37	5.56
Swiss Franc	8.18	7.93	7.62	7.31
Deutsche Mark	8.81	8.68	8.37	7.87
Swiss Franc	5.93	6.25	6.18	6.06
French Franc	10.93	10.68	10.00	9.62
Japanese Yen	4.00	3.84	3.71	3.62
European Currency Unit	11.00	10.75	10.37	9.87

Interbank bid rates for minimum trading U.S. Dollars 1,000,000 or equivalent.

Metal	USD/Oz	JGD/Gm	Metal	USD/Oz	JGD/Gm
Gold	343.10	6.55	Silver	3.75	.080

* 21 Karat

Central Bank of Jordan Exchange Rate Bulletin

Currency	Bid	Offer
U.S. Dollar	0.680	0.682
Swiss Franc	1.1032	1.1087
Deutsche Mark	0.4578	0.4601
Swiss Franc	0.5138	0.5164
French Franc	0.1348	0.1355
Japanese Yen*	0.5659	0.5687
Dutch Guilder	0.4063	0.4083
Swedish Krona	0.1211	0.1217
Italian Lira*	0.0520	0.0523
Belgian Franc	0.02222	0.02235

* Per 100

Other Currencies

Currency	Bid	Offer
Baharaini Dinar	1.7880	1.8000
Lebanese Lira*	0.02895	0.03150
Saudi Riyal	0.1809	0.1820
Kuwaiti Dinar	2.2400	2.3100
Qatari Riyal	0.1847	0.1857
Egyptian Pound	0.2000	0.2100
Omani Riyal	1.7460	1.7610
UAE Dirham	0.1847	0.1857
Greek Drachme*	3560	3590
Cypriot Pound	1.5200	1.5400

* Per 100

CAS Indices for Amman Financial Market

Index	17/10/92	Close	18/10/92	Close
All-Share	152.23		152.51	
Banking Sector	115.63		116.00	
Insurance Sector	165.11		166.03	
Industry Sector	198.54		198.74	
Services Sector	221.06		220.47	

December 31, 1990 = 100

China to use interest rates to guide boom

HONG KONG (Agencies) — Beijing will use interest rates and credit to guide China's economic boom, winking yet another capitalist tool to forge a "socialist market economy," a Bank of China official was quoted as telling a Hong Kong newspaper.

The People's Bank of China will scrap credit quotas and fixed interest rates in favour of flexible credit and floating rates in a concerted shift away from orthodox Marxist central planning, Bank of China Vice Chairman Huang Diyan said in Tuesday's edition of the Hong Kong Economic Journal.

The People's Bank is the central bank, while the Bank of China is a major domestic retail bank and handles Chinese investments in Hong Kong and overseas.

"In the future, the People's Bank of China will employ interest rates to control specialised bank credit and reduce mandatory controls," Mr. Huang said in the interview in Beijing.

At its 14th congress, China's Communist Party has formally embraced the concept of a socialist market economy, in which capitalist practices will be used to develop the economy and ensure the party's grip on power.

"Domestic banks will use credit and interest to control the economy so it can have relatively fast development while staying off overheating," Mr. Huang said. "Use of mandatory control methods will gradually be reduced."

China has abandoned its conservative target of six per cent annual growth in the push to reform and modernise. But economists say that unbridled growth, now already over 10 per cent, could push inflation back into double digits.

The last inflationary spurt in 1988-89 forced the authorities to impose austerity measures which were finally lifted earlier this year.

Mr. Huang, who oversees the Bank of China's operations in Hong Kong, said the reform aimed at moving the country toward a market-style banking system.

"Domestic interest rates have recently been maintained at a relatively stable level, but in the future they will take their direction from market circumstances," he said.

Former Finance Minister Wang Bingjian last month urged Communist Party leaders to cool the economy, return to central planning and control the ballooning deficit.

The issue was highlighted during President George Bush's trip to Japan in January with senior car firm executives who pushed for Tokyo to import more U.S. autos. The Japanese said a problem was the high cost of American items, pushed up by such factors as high U.S. executive salaries.

The average annual salary among senior executives at the 30 Japanese companies was \$325,000 at the time compared to \$3.2 million each for their American counterparts, leading U.S. media organisations said in reports on the issue.

The pay guidelines come as activist shareholders and members of Congress and other government officials said they have become fed up with lucrative executive pay packages that often appear to have little correlation to company performance.

Under the SEC rules, shareholders now would be free to communicate to one another about matters tied to corporate votes, putting them in a better position to push for change.

The rules also would make it easier for dissident shareholders to win corporate board seats.

The SEC worked on the rules for over three years.

"These sweeping reforms pave the way for shareholders to take back their companies," said Ralph Whitworth, president of the United Shareholders Association, a shareholders group.

He predicted the rules — which affect the country's more than 13,000 public companies — "will usher in a new era of shareholder activism and management accountability."

Critics also charge that too

World airlines face finance crunch for new planes

BOMBAY (R) — The world's airlines, battered by three years of multi-billion dollar deficits, face major problems paying for new planes to keep pace with the growth in air traffic, aviation experts have said.

"There is a huge gap emerging between the industry's financial resources and its needs," said Jim Worham, chairman of GPA Asia Pacific, part of the Ireland-based aircraft leasing and financing company GPA Group.

Richard Nyaga, senior director for government and industry affairs with the International Air Transport Association (IATA), said a recent study showed the world's airlines were expected to buy 11,000 jet aircraft over the next 20 years.

This would cost \$300 billion at current prices, against the value of the worldwide aircraft fleet today of \$200 billion.

"Funding such a huge sum would be a challenge for any industry. For the airlines this is likely to be exceptionally difficult because of their poor profitability," Mr. Nyaga told a two-day international aviation conference in Bombay.

"Even optimistic observers doubt that the airlines will be able to find more than about 40 per cent of this money through their own resources," he told delegates at the conference marking the 60th anniversary of Air India.

Mr. Worham, whose company leases 442 aircraft to 112 airlines, said the industry needed \$35-40

billion a year for new aircraft.

"The primary issue for the 1990s looks to be the task of securing the money to pay for the aircraft...not how to produce these planes," he said.

Because of the world recession and the downturn in passenger traffic during the Gulf war, world airlines have run up a deficit of more than \$9 billion over the past three years.

Delegates at the conference said passenger traffic had recovered this year, and was forecast to grow steadily by 5-6 per cent a year until the turn of the century.

Peter Schell, head of global aviation origination with Citibank in London, said that because of the financing crunch, the airlines would become less involved in

owning planes and focus more on operating them.

Mr. Worham forecast that far more services such as aircraft maintenance, catering and baggage handling would also be contracted out.

"Power aircraft will be owned by the airlines and more by third parties," Mr. Worham predicted. These would comprise leasing companies, financial institutions and those managing investment portfolios.

"Airlines will simply not be able to afford to purchase their own aircraft because they will not have enough equity. The airlines will be able to source no more than around 40 per cent of the necessary funding themselves," he said.

"India offers tremendous opportunities in technologies, hardware and of course investments," the minister said.

Delegates at the six-day energy conference shared the minister's concern over India's power shortage. M. L. Beg, chairman of the Central Electricity Authority said: "What makes the problem severe is that electricity, unlike other products, cannot be imported, it must be generated."

The power sector was opened up last year to foreign investment for the first time in four decades as India implemented radical reforms to shift from a state-dominated economy to a market-oriented one.

Since then, the government has received 30 investment proposals which would generate 16,000 megawatts of power at a total cost of \$150 billion over the next 10 years.

But officials said negotiations were inconclusive as foreign companies insisted on having government guarantees on payments. They were also worried about being able to repatriate profits at stable exchange rates.

Despite India trying hard to develop alternative sources of energy, thermal power is the mainstay of its generation capabilities, providing around 70 per cent of requirements.

India's nuclear power plants, the first set up in 1969, generate 1,500 megawatts of power. Construction work is on for additional capacity of 1,320 megawatts, and the government has sanctioned a further 1,000 megawatts.

U.S. regulators approve new rules on executive pay

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. regulators have forced companies to spell out how much top executives are paid and gave shareholders greater power to challenge the way managers run corporations.

The two sets of rules adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) are meant to open up executive pay to greater scrutiny and make management more accountable to stockholder demands for better company performance.

The issue was highlighted during President George Bush's trip to Japan in January with senior car firm executives who pushed for Tokyo to import more U.S. autos. The Japanese said a problem was the high cost of American items, pushed up by such factors as high U.S. executive salaries.

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Critics also charge that too

Minister says India must produce more power or perish

BOMBAY (R) — India must virtually double electricity production over the next 15 years or risk undermining its new economic and industrial policies, a government minister said.

"The situation is quite bad," said Kalpana Raj, India's minister of state for power, at an international energy conference in Bombay at the weekend.

"If India's dreams of economic growth are to materialise it is absolutely important that there is more power generation," he pointed out.

He said it was critical to attract the private sector into the power industry.

India's need for power far outstrips the anticipated capacity addition in power generation. Only massive investments by foreign and private Indian companies could salvage the situation, he said at the conference.

As against a present installed capacity of 69,000 megawatts, the requirement in the next 15 years is in the range of 120,000 to 130,000 megawatts, Mr. Raj said.

A draft of the eighth five-year plan, ending 1997, initially envisaged investment of 795.89 billion rupees (\$30 billion) to install additional generation capacity of 49,424 megawatts.

But limited resources forced Indian planners to bring down the figure to 38,000 megawatts and finally to 14,345 megawatts.

In contrast, the demand for power was growing in leaps and bounds, said Mr. Raj.

"That was why India amended its electricity act to enable foreigners to invest. But the prospects are gloomy, we were expecting people to come in large numbers," said Mr. Raj.

"I appeal to the private sector to come in...because India either has to produce (power) or perish. Either the country must become more dynamic or it will get dyna-

REASONABLE RENT WANTED

Furnished flat, consisting of an interanc hall, salon, two bedrooms, two bathrooms, kitchen. With central heating, telephone and garage. Located at Khaldi.

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FLAT FOR RENT

Good furnished, one large bedroom, sitting and dining room with central heating and good location in Jabal Al Weibdeh, beside Terra Sancta College. Tel: 638877

VILLA FOR RENT IN KHALDA

1. Ground floor, 240 sq.m., 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Separate entrance, garage & central heating overlooking big garden. (Unfurnished JD 3,700).
2. First floor 360 sq. m., 3 bathrooms. Large terrace/balcony, large kitchen. Separate entrance, central heating, big garden, telephone. Furnished JD 12,000. (1) Or (2) or (1) and (2) available.
Please call directly the owner. Tel. 848011

Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company Ltd.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTENSION OF TENDER 5/92 (PRE-QUALIFICATION)

Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company announces that the date of submitting pre-qualification documents for tender No. 5/92 Aqaba South Petroleum Installations Project is extended until 12 hrs of Saturday 31.10.92.

Chairman

VILLA FOR RENT

With an area of 360 square metres, American-style, four bedrooms, large salon, modern American-style kitchen, cupboard in each bedroom and deluxe furnishings, surrounded by a separate garden, with garage and telephone. Location: Tiaa Al Ali - excellent location. Annual rent: JD 10,000
If interested, call tel. 828786 and 810818

UNFURNISHED VILLA FOR RENT

Consists of 3 bedrooms and utilities. Location: Near the Amman Marriott Hotel. Annual Rent JD 10,000 (negotiable).
Call tel: 678817 from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. (Tuesday and Wednesday)

IBM PC COMPATIBLE FOR SALE

IBM PC compatible 386 DX-33 125 MB H. disk, 4MB RAM, 1.2 & 1.44 MB floppies. CD-ROM Multimedia with CD's. DOS 5.0. Plenty of reputed software. Epson LQ 550. Printer. TVM SVGA (1024x768) high resolution monitor. PC is hardly used JD 1,800.
Please call owner directly. Tel. 848011

FOR RENT MODERN FURNISHED FLATS

One bedroom, living-dining room, kitchen and bathroom. C.H. and telephone. Location: Jabal Amman between 3rd & 4th Circles. Owner tel: 867082 - 842581

DELUXE FURNISHED FLAT FOR RENT

Consists of 3 bedrooms, sitting & dining lounge, with modern spacious kitchen, 2 bathrooms, a large veranda, with central heating and telephone and European style furniture, suitable for residence for embassies and companies employees. Location: Jabal Lubwibdeh, — the main Sharia College Street. Tel. 822189 call from 8:30 a.m. until 8 p.m.

CONCORD

Robert Redford — Lena Olin in
H.A.V.A.N.A.
Shows: 12:30, 3:15, 6:15, 9:15 p.m.
BUGS BUNNY

PHILADELPHIA

Robert Redford — Lena Olin in
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Sarajevo runs low on bread and power

SARAJEVO (Agencies) — Civilians reeling from the worst fighting in 10 days in Sarajevo emerged Monday to find that bread supplies were running out in a city already struggling without electricity and water.

Milling machinery at the city's main bakery was damaged by shells during three hours of relentless bombardment Sunday and, bakery officials said they were also running out of flour.

"We will run out in one day, two days at most," said the bakery's marketing director Kemal Mersak.

A lack of bread would deal a heavy blow to Sarajevo's beleaguered residents, trapped for months without basic supplies by fighting between Muslims, Serbs and Croats.

"We don't have electricity or water. This bread is the main food for us," said 41-year-old Hamidija, queuing outside the factory in the hope of getting bread for his two children.

Heavy machine gun fire rattled out at dawn Monday from the direction of Hrasno, west of the city centre. Sarajevo Radio reported that Serb forces were sending troops into the Western suburbs of Ilidza and Stup.

But the city passed a relatively peaceful night after intense shelling Sunday left at least 17 people dead and the city's hospitals overflowing with fresh casualties.

Sarajevo Radio reported one person killed and several wounded Monday in the western suburb of Cengic Vila. Further north, at least one Bosnian fighter was killed and four were wounded in heavy fighting around the key town of Gradacac.

It also reported clashes around Maglaj and the eastern town of Brcko. The reports could not be independently confirmed.

The Belgrade-based Tanjug

News Agency quoted Serb army sources as saying they were moving in on Gradacac, but gave no further details.

Bosnian Commander Sefer Halilovic said he renewed fighting in Sarajevo, which ended 10 days of relative calm, was started by Serbs in retaliation for a breakdown in negotiations over exchanging bodies of those killed in earlier battles.

The upsurge in fighting began shortly before Yugoslav President Dobrica Cosic issued an urgent call for the Bosnian capital to be demilitarised as the left Belgrade for the Geneva peace conference on former Yugoslavia.

Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic said in an interview with the Belgrade newspaper Borba Monday that the war in Bosnia would be over by the end of the year.

"If the Serbs do not want to fight, if the Croats do not want to fight, the Muslims cannot fight alone," he said.

The reopening of Sarajevo's airport road for U.N. aid convoys after a three-day blockade by Muslims meant that some goods could be moved to the capital.

A spokesman for the office of U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees said two land convoys had reached Sarajevo from the airport Sunday, with 18 trucks carrying 160 tonnes of aid.

Telephone lines were working again in many parts of the capital Monday morning, probably thanks to U.N. delivery of diesel fuel for post office emergency generators.

But attempts to restore water and power supplies to other parts of the capital met with little success.

Power returned to some parts of the city overnight but went off again in many areas. For the



A family of Serb refugees arrive with oxen cart in the western town of Bajina Basta after fleeing from Bosnia

lucky ones, even a glimmer of light and heat was a reason to party.

"Our electricity came on at 9.15 exactly and it was a great thing, we really celebrated in our building," said 30-year-old Zana Klacar.

She and her neighbours turned on their radios and cassette players and started dancing in the corridors of their high-rise apartment block. But euphoria was dampened by the prospect of no bread.

"Maybe they can repair the machines, I don't know," Ms. Klacar said, standing outside the damaged bakery.

"It will be hard to survive without this bread."

Meanwhile, Bosnian Muslim leaders have accepted the decentralisation of their battle-torn republic, but refuse to allow its division along ethnic lines, officials attending peace talks on former Yugoslavia said Monday.

Britain's Lord Owen, the co-chairman of the 6-week-old peace talks, said Sunday that Bosnia-Herzegovina should become a decentralised state divided into ethnic regions with "very considerable" autonomy. He did not provide details.

Lord Owen, a former British foreign secretary, and the other co-chairman, former U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, held

talks Monday with Dobrica Cosic, president of truncated Yugoslavia, now consisting only of Serbia and Montenegro, and Bosnia's Muslim President Alija Izetbegovic.

Mr. Cosic and Mr. Izetbegovic were to meet for the first time ever later Monday, while Mr. Cosic was scheduled to meet rival Croatia's President Franjo Tudjman in Geneva Tuesday.

The 8-month-old Bosnian war, pitting Serbs against Muslims and Croats, has claimed at least 14,000 lives and displaced more than one million people.

Bosnia's Muslims, who make up about 43 per cent of the republic's 4 million people, have rejected the decentralisation of Bosnia in the past, but now appear to be accepting the idea.

Bosnia's Muslim foreign minister, Haris Silajdzic, said his government would accept a decentralised Bosnia, but not divided into three ethnically pure regions.

Bosnia's Serbs, about one third of the population, and Croats have advocated the division of Bosnia into three independent states.

During the war, Serbs who have captured about 70 per cent of Bosnia's territory have launched a relentless campaign of mass expulsions of other ethnic groups, which has become known as ethnic cleansing.

2 more suspected IRA bombs hit London

LONDON (R) — Two more bombs exploded in London early Monday, causing no injuries but prompting fears that the Irish Republican Army (IRA) was stepping up an offensive against the capital's tourist areas.

The explosions followed a series of similar small bomb attacks in the past 10 days carried out by the IRA as part of its campaign to end British rule in Northern Ireland.

One person died in hospital last week after a bomb exploded in a central London bar popular with tourists and theatregoers.

The first explosion in the early hours Monday occurred near the Novotel Hotel in Hammersmith, West London. Police said the blast caused damage to a coach parked outside the building but the hotel's 600 guests were not evacuated.

"The explosion occurred after a vague telephone warning was received," a police spokesman said, without elaborating.

The second explosion came about an hour later. Police said it appeared to have been caused by a device planted under a car parked outside the comedy, a bar near Leicester Square in the heart of London's entertainment district.

Windows were shattered for a distance of up to 40 metres in every direction and two members of the bar's staff were treated for shock.

Joseph Latoche, a waiter in a nearby cafe, said: "There was a big bang — I thought it must be a big bomb because it shook the building, but I heard later there was only one to one and a half pounds (half a kilo) of explosives."

Detectives from the police anti-terrorist branch were investigating both of Monday's explosions, a spokesman at Scotland Yard police headquarters said.

Security sources fear the latest attacks could be a prelude to another pre-Christmas campaign which could include a far bigger explosion, like a huge blast in the capital's financial district on April 10 that killed three people.

Since then, the IRA has exploded only small bombs, apparently designed to spread fear and disruption in and around the capital.

The IRA is thought to feel that a bomb on the British mainland is worth as much as a Belfast

Deng savours triumph

PEKING (R) — China's 88-year-old paramount leader, Deng Xiaoping, came out of seclusion Monday to savour the triumph of putting in a leadership group committed to his economic reform programme.

Mr. Deng met with the new central leadership and appeared in front of the nearly 2,000 delegates to the Communist Party Congress that ended Sunday with the elevation to gospel of his theory of using capitalist economics to save Communist rule, Xinhua News Agency said.

"It is really inspiring the people," the official agency quoted the patriarch as saying of the congress's work.

Earlier in the day, Mr. Deng's chief economic troubleshooter, Zhu Rongji, was elevated to the apex of power at the elections for the new central leadership.

The new Communist Party Central Committee elected an expanded seven-man politburo Standing Committee, picking the 63-year-old spearhead of the drive to introduce market-style reform from scores of more experienced men in order to put him into the inner sanctum.

Monday's vote also reconfirmed in power the head of the party, Jiang Zemin, and Premier Li Peng, two men closely associated with the crackdown on political dissent that followed the army's bloody crushing of pro-democracy demonstrations in 1989.

The new Standing Committee reflected Mr. Deng's twin goals of economic reform and social stability, analysts said.

Mr. Jiang, officially the core of the new generation of leaders, assured Mr. Deng of his loyalty.

The owl party leader took the patriarch's hands in his and said on behalf of all the leaders: "Now that the policies are decided upon, we'll get down to work and translate the spirit of the congress into reality," Xinhua reported.

The news agency described Mr. Deng as being in high spirits and good health during the 20-minute meeting, during which the tiny senior leader waved, walked around the cavernous hall and shook hands with various delegates.

In addition to Mr. Zhu, the leadership includes two other new faces, both of whom fit the Deng mould.

General Liu Huaqing, a 76-year-old Deng ally who wore his star-studded People's Liberation Army uniform when the new central leadership met the press, would ensure that the military's voice was influential in any decisions taken over the next five years, analysts said.

Hu Jintao, at 49 one of the youngest men ever to reach the top ranks of the Communist Party, is the symbol of Mr. Deng's commitment to pass power on to a new generation.

In addition to Mr. Jiang and Mr. Li, the other holdovers on the Standing Committee are Li Ruihuan, an economic reformer in charge of ideology, and Qiao Guibao, the shadowy head of China's vast security apparatus who invariably wears heavily tinted glasses.

The Communist Party congress that ended Sunday and the election of a new politburo and Standing Committee that followed were a last chance for Mr. Deng to establish a legacy, as it is very unlikely that there will be another congress in his lifetime.

Sept. 26 peace accord between President F.W. de Klerk and African National Congress (ANC) leader Nelson Mandela.

At least 14 people were killed in political violence, including nine men and women who died when a band of armed men attacked a village, police said Monday.

The latest violence came as 12 peace monitors from Commonwealth nations arrived to help international efforts to halt violence that is threatening efforts to end apartheid.

Despite increased peace efforts by most South African leaders and the international community, factional fighting shows no sign of abating. More than 2,700 blacks have died in violence this year.

The Zulus, led by Mangosuthu Buthe, chief minister of the KwaZulu black homeland and head of the Inkatha Freedom Party, were protesting against a

the leadership.

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2 more suspected IRA bombs hit London

LONDON (R) — Two more bombs exploded in London early Monday, causing no injuries but prompting fears that the Irish Republican Army (IRA) was stepping up an offensive against the capital's tourist areas.

The explosions followed a series of similar small bomb attacks in the past 10 days carried out by the IRA as part of its campaign to end British rule in Northern Ireland.

One person died in hospital last week after a bomb exploded in a central London bar popular with tourists and theatregoers.

The first explosion in the early hours Monday occurred near the Novotel Hotel in Hammersmith, West London. Police said the blast caused damage to a coach parked outside the building but the hotel's 600 guests were not evacuated.

"The explosion occurred after a vague telephone warning was received," a police spokesman said, without elaborating.

The second explosion came about an hour later. Police said it appeared to have been caused by a device planted under a car parked outside the comedy, a bar near Leicester Square in the heart of London's entertainment district.

Windows were shattered for a distance of up to 40 metres in every direction and two members of the bar's staff were treated for shock.

Joseph Latoche, a waiter in a nearby cafe, said: "There was a big bang — I thought it must be a big bomb because it shook the building, but I heard later there was only one to one and a half pounds (half a kilo) of explosives."

Detectives from the police anti-terrorist branch were investigating both of Monday's explosions, a spokesman at Scotland Yard police headquarters said.

Security sources fear the latest attacks could be a prelude to another pre-Christmas campaign which could include a far bigger explosion, like a huge blast in the capital's financial district on April 10 that killed three people.

Since then, the IRA has exploded only small bombs, apparently designed to spread fear and disruption in and around the capital.

The IRA is thought to feel that a bomb on the British mainland is worth as much as a Belfast

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